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R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Newport and Saratoga Collars and Cuffs at D. W. Smith's, 30 St. Clair.

Desirable Property for Sale.

A cottage, with from three to five acres, on Nunnery Hill, just at the head of Federal street, Allegheny. This ground is covered with ornamental and fruit trees, and is one of the most attractive plans near the city. Plenty of water, and gas can be put in the house at but little expense. Also, one acre adjoining; also, five small lots. Apply to T. Glosser, on premise, or Thompson Bell, No. 89 Fourth avenue.
MWF

Tooth Brushes.

Five gross tooth brushes (imported) just received and for sale by Jos. Fleming, 54 Market street, corner of Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special Notice.

Passengers for Marietta and Parkersburg will, by taking the 6:3 A. M. train on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, connect at Bellaire with the Wheeling and Parkersburg packets, and arrive in Marietta or Parkersburg same evening. C. H. Booth & Co., Agents Wheeling and P. Packets.

Superior Sealing Wax,
superior Sealing Wax,
Superior Sealing Wax,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,
For Preserving Jars or Cans,

The best in the city, at the lowest price by the pound or barrel, at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

The Daily Commercial.

STATE NEWS.

Governor Geary and Asa Packer have accepted invitations to be present at the Berks County Agricultural Fair in the latter part of September.

On Tuesday night of last week Mrs. Caroline E. Spaulding, wife of Wm. Spaulding, formerly of Lewistown, but lately of Bridgeport, Huntingdon county, committed suicide by hanging herself with a clothesline to the grape-vine in H. M. Pratt's yard in Lewistown. Mental aberration was the cause.

Mr. Wm. Kreps, of Bostraver township, Westmoreland county, was instantly killed on Friday in a coal bank on the farm of Mr. Darr. He leaves a wife and family.

A fatal accident occurred on the farm of Patterson Robinson, in Ketstraver township, Westmoreland county, on Friday morning, August 20th. While Mr. Alexander Robinson was threshing oats for Mr. Alexander Frazer, Mr. Frazer's son, Daniel, aged about nineteen years, who was engaged in cutting sheaves, was caught in the cumbling shaft of the machine and carried around the revolving shaft, throwing him against the platform used for feeding the machine, breaking his right leg and mangling his body in a shocking manner. He was removed to the house of Mr. Alexander Robinson, where he died at eight o'clock the same evening.

On Thursday last, in the woolen factory of Stewart & Tate, Sunny Side, near Saltsburg, Westmoreland county, Thomas Swanson, aged 20, was killed instantly. The following are the particulars: Mr. S. in response to the 6 A. M. signal to work attempted to shorten one end of the belts, threw it off at the wrong side of the pulley, which brought him in contact. It caught him around the legs, and in an instant drew him up between three pulleys, dashing his head with terrible violence against a beam which supports the second floor, mashing his head into almost unrecognizable pieces, dispering it in all directions. The skull was broken in many pieces.

A most cowardly and cold blooded murder was committed on Broad Top, near Dudley, Huntingdon county, on Saturday evening the 21st inst., between nine and ten o'clock. Patrick Merkley, a miner, working in the coal mines at Dilliar, on the Broad Top Railroad, on said night from Dudley to Barnettstown, was waylaid and murdered in a most brutal manner. He was struck across the back of the neck and across the forehead with the back of the hatchet, breaking the skull and injuring the spine. He lingered unconscious for several hours and died Sunday morning. He was a victim of the "Molly Magires."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, visiting the "Old Wayne Homestead" in Chester county, Pennsylvania, writes: "This 'Old Wayne Homestead,' now belonging to a descendant of General Wayne, bears every mark of the respect felt for it by its owner, Mr. William Wayne. The old General has proved himself worthy of the name he bore, by gallantly bowing his head in death in the cause of truth and freedom. The room in which General Wayne entertained General Lafayette, and Washington furnished exactly in the same manner as when those heroes met each other. To the left, on entering the room, is seen the full-size likeness of General Wayne, taken in the style peculiar to the 'old colonial times,' sword and sword and pistol of 'old Mad Anthony,' but in whose madness there was method, around the room were several pictures whose peculiar character we could not decipher, no doubt in the early days of the Republic they were considered masterpieces of art, and are now held as they should be—as family heirlooms."

Horace Greeley visited Chester county last week for the purpose of addressing a temperance meeting in Nottingham, near the Maryland line. He took the train from Philadelphia in the morning, and was promptly met on the Baltimore Central Railroad, but before reaching Lamokin, where the cars separate for different destinations, he was told he was on the wrong car, and was whirled on to Elkton before he knew it. At the appointed hour he took a carriage and rode sixteen miles to the meeting, arriving there early in the afternoon instead of in the evening. It is said that the philosopher of the *Tribune* made a very good speech, when he got fairly wakened up.

Mr. Aaron Smith, living near Sugar Grove, Mercer county, undertook to commit suicide one week ago last Sunday, by stabbing himself with a knife, but the point struck a rib and prevented its reaching the heart. A doctor was sent for and dressed the wound, and pronounced it curable, but last Wednesday he mainfested fold of a kind that could not be by any one to prevent, made sure work by stabbing himself to the heart. He has been partially insane since the death of a beloved daughter a few months since. He was a man of talent and respectable family.

The experiment of pumping water from the Schuylkill into the Fairmount Reservoir by a Steam Fire Engine was tried on Monday evening with success. Four hundred gallons per minute were forced through hose and thrown into the reservoir by the Hope Steam Fire Engine, which had been detailed for the purpose.

The frost was so heavy in Wayne county, the two evenings preceding the eclipse, as to kill whole fields of buckwheat.

Mr. Breslin, editor of the Lebanon *Advertiser*, who has been showing up the rascalities and corruptions of local politicians in that county without regard to their frowns or favors, was fined for libel a few months ago by one of the parties smarting under his exposures. Court was held last week at Lebanon, but the prosecutor failed to make his appearance.

The Postmaster at Hunter's Cave, Greene county, writes us that Tuesday was the hottest day of the season in that locality, the thermometer at two o'clock standing at 102 in the shade.

STATE POLITICS.

The Lycoming County Democratic Convention on Tuesday evening nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Lt. Metzger; Commissioner, Samuel Sunderland; Coroner, Dr. H. H. Smith; Auditor, Andrew Heginan.

The Republicans of Cambria county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, P. M. Flanagan, of White township; Register and Recorder, Samuel W. Davis, of Ebensburg; Treasurer, James Quinn, of Johnstown; Commissioner, Hugh Gallagher, of Allegheny township; Poor House Director, Hiram Fritz, of Stonycreek township; Auditor, F. Kress, of Johnstown.

The Republicans of Mifflin county have nominated the following ticket; Legislature, Col. T. McCoy, late Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (subject to the decision of the district conference); Sheriff, Alexander Graham; Treasurer, Chas. Mark (one armed soldier); Commissioner, Wm. Creighton; Auditor, John McDowell.

The Democratic Conferees of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, on the 15th inst., nominated Hiram Findlay, Esq., of Somerset, and the Legislative Conferees of the same district have nominated Hon. Joseph Noble and Capt. Thos. Sipe for the Legislature.

The Mifflin county Democracy have made the following nominations: County Commissioner, James Shanen; County Treasurer, Lieutenant John Swan; Sheriff, Mitchell Jones; Auditor, John Rusler. The representative conferees were instructed to favor the nomination of H. J. McAteer, of Huntingdon county. Senatorial conferees were appointed without instructions. Daniel M. Bull, of Lewistown, was chosen chairman of the county committee.

The following is the Democratic ticket nominated in Venango county: Assembly, W. S. Carroll, Franklin; Assembly, J. P. McKinley, Sugar Creek township; Prothonotary, Thos. Donaghy, Petroleum Center; Treasurer, A. J. Keenan, Pithole.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The following County and Township Fairs in Pennsylvania are announced to be held next and ensuing months:

The Warren County Fair is to be held at Youngsville, September 14th and 16th. There is to be an "agricultural trot," of course.

The thirteenth annual fair of the Shenango Valley Agricultural Society, will be held at Greenville, September 21st.

The Brookfield Agricultural Society, composed of farmers of Brookfield, Hartford, Hubbard and Vienna townships, Ohio, on the State line, and Hickory, township, Mercer county, Pa., will hold a fair at Brookfield, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 22d, 23d and 24th.

The Center County Agricultural Society will hold a Fair at Bellefonte on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of October. The Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, and the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad will sell excursion tickets at reduced rates, good from the 5th till the 9th of October, inclusive. This is the first time the exhibition has been made the Society. Messrs. Richard Conley, of Benner, Hon. Wm. Allison, Jr., of Howard, and H. N. McAllister, of Spring Mills, were chosen delegates by the Center Society to the annual meeting, at the Agricultural College to be held on the 1st of September next.

The American Pomological Society, a national association of fruit growers, will hold a meeting in Philadelphia on the 15th of September next, and, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, will give a grand exhibition of fruits of America at the fine hall of the latter society, in Broad street, for three days. The Pomological Society will, in fact, be the guests of the Pennsylvania Society, and it is proposed to give the members a most cordial and generous reception, with some public festivities, probably at the Continental Hotel. The occasion will be one of great and general interest. The Franklin County Horticultural Society has elected R. P. Hazelet and T. B. Jenkins delegates to the Convention.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1869. NO. 296.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Seizures.

A New Beer Register and Spirit Meter—Three Methods of Preventing the Opening of the Dodd Combination Lock—The Cherokee Neutral Lands.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1869.

A New Spirit Meter.

It is understood that a new beer register and spirit meter, invented by Mr. John Miner, of Illinois, has recently been examined by officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau, with results so satisfactory that Commissioner Delano has requested the inventor to attach one to a large distillery in the West, for the purpose of practically testing its value as a detector of frands. This meter is very simple in construction and apparently very rapid and certain in its operations. In making of Mr. Miner the request that he has the Commissioner incurs no responsibility. All the expenses of the attachment and trial, as well as the cost of the apparatus, are to be borne by the inventor and manufacturer, and even should the experiments be satisfactory the Commissioner incurs no obligation beyond that of an agreement to consider any proposition that may be made by the inventor for the adoption of this meter by the Department.

The Dodd Combination Lock.

Three methods are now known by which a lately discovered plan of opening the Dodd combination lock can be defeated. The process of opening consists in the burglar removing one night and removing the dial plates containing the letters and numbers, which can be easily done, and inserting under it a very thin sheet of lead and a simple apparatus with a point notes the letters used as the combination is set up. Next night the burglar goes, removes the dial again, reads the combination off from the lead and easily opens the safe in the usual way. These guards are first turning the dial a half dozen times, both to right and left, before beginning to set up the combination, which renders the indicator inserted under the plate useless. The second is to fill the openings in the dial plate with material which cannot be removed, and the third is by so attaching the dial that it cannot be removed without attracting attention. It is now supposed that a new lock will soon be adopted or a change be made on in the bodd lock to meet the late trouble.

Revenue Seizures.

The number of seizures reported throughout the country to-day to the Internal Revenue office was greater than on any previous day. Many cases have been discovered where large dealers in tobacco have been hurrying off all photographed and other bogus and second-hand stamps to country merchants, in view of the necessity of purchasing new stamps in a short time which cannot be photographed.

The Cherokee Neutral Lands.

Gen. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has commenced issuing notices to settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas, to whom the lands were awarded by the Commissioners appointed to appraise the said lands under provisions of the 17th article of the Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866. These notices are mailed to the Postoffice address of the settler, and contain a description of the land awarded and amount due for the same, being the appraised value, with directions to remit to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. When payment is made in accordance with the notice, a patent will issue to the purchaser. There are over eleven hundred settlers on these lands, to whom the lands have been awarded. 1,533,413 acres have been awarded to white, and 677,197 acres to Indian settlers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1869.

TRANSFER OF REVENUE SUPERVISORS.

Internal Revenue Supervisor Barnhart, of Michigan and Wisconsin, has been transferred to the Southern District of Ohio. Supervisor Conklin, of Louisiana and Arkansas, has been transferred to Michigan and Wisconsin, and Supervisor Young, of Ohio, to Arkansas.

RECEIPTS OF CUSTOMS.

The customs receipts of the week ending August 21st were $4,356,920.7

RETURN AND ILLNESS OF SECRETARY RAWLINS.

Secretary Rawlins arrived here last night from Danbury, Connecticut, and a soon after he was attacked with a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. He is very much prostrated this morning. His doctor ordered him to remain in town and keep very quiet.

PERSONAL.

Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is in town to-day. He had an interview with Commissioner Delano this morning.

SECRETARY RAWLINS

Has been comparatively comfortable to-day and has had no return of hemorrage, which prostrated him at an early hour this morning.

NEW YORK.

Mrs. Stowe and Lady Byron in the Woman Suffrage Convention—An Atlantic Cable to Possession—The Senators Coal Strike Ended—Fractional Currency—The Fenian Congress.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1869.

COAL MINERS TO GO TO WORK.

W. R. Starrs, General Coal Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, telegraphed to-day that the men have agreed to go to work at Scranton at once. The Company will start work on Monday. The same company will sell 50,000 tons of coal at auction on the last of September.

RAILWAY TOLLS.

There is as yet no increase in rates of tolls upon Western freights.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FORWARDED.

The National Bank Note Company to-day delivered the full amount of fractional currency they agreed to furnish within six months by one of the parties smarting under his exposures. Court was held last week at Lebanon, but the prosecutor failed to make his appearance.

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OHIO POLITICS.

Republican Senatorial Nomination in Youngstown—Democratic Senatorial Nomination in Thirty-Second District.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., August 26, 1869.

The Republican Convention of the Senatorial district embracing Mahoning and Trumbull counties was held at Niles to-day. Hon. I. D. Woodworth, of Youngstown, was renominated by acclamation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., August 25, 1869.

The Democracy of the Thirty-second Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Auglaize, Allen, Defiance, Mercer, Paulding, Van Wert and Williams, met in convention to-day, to nominate one candidate for State Senator from said district. After a hard struggle, Charles Roesel, of Auglaize county, was nominated. Col. Connell is addressing a large audience in the court house this evening.

GETTYSBURG.

Positions of Corps Defined.

GETTYSBURG, August 26.—This afternoon the localities occupied by the Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Corps and the positions of these Corps were fixed. About twelve hours were devoted to this work, and many disputed points were definitely settled. A number of the most prominent Generals who participated in the battle were present and gave valuable information. The general lines of the three days' battle will be staked to-morrow.

The marble statue representing "Plenty," was to-day placed on the monument in the Soldiers' Cemetery. The remaining corner will be occupied by that of Peace. Statues of War and History have for sometime been in position.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Pliny Jewell, father of Governor Jewell of Connecticut, is dangerously ill, and it is thought he cannot recover. His sons in other States have been summoned home.

James McKey and Henry Arnold, farmers, residing near Greencastle, Ind., were instantly killed by lightning Wednesday afternoon. They were at work on the farm some distance from the house, when a shower coming up they sought shelter under a tree which was struck by lightning.

A young man named George F. Hoffman, *alias* George Black, was arrested by detectives at a late hour Wednesday night in Lonisville. No charges have been preferred against him, but his movements lead to the belief that he is engaged in some rascality. He claims to be the son of a wealthy New York liquor merchant. A reward of $5,000 for his apprehension is reported to have been offered in New York.

The most severe thunder storm of the season occurred at Saratoga, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon. Considerable damage was done by the storm. Many cases have been discovered where large dealers in tobacco have been hurrying off all photographed and other bogus and second-hand stamps to country merchants, in view of the necessity of purchasing new stamps in a short time which cannot be photographed.

The Germans of San Francisco have made grand preparations for the reception of Carl Schurz. A committee will meet him at Sacramento to-day and accompany him to San Francisco, where the people will turn out *en masse* in torchlight procession on his arrival.

The Captain of the ship A. K. Barr, arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong, reports the discovery of a cluster of rocks not laid down on his chart, on the direct route from San Francisco to Hong Kong. The weather was thick and obsevation was taken, but dead reckoning made the location in latitude 30 degrees 30 minutes north, longitude one hundred and thirty-three degrees fifty-five minutes east, bearing north northwest from Smith's Island, distant forty-two miles.

General Stoneman has issued an order that no more beef be furnished the garrison at Wilmington, California, because of the disease among cattle.

A special dispatch from Cimmeron, New Mexico, states that there has been much rain during the season, and the crops were never more prosperous. Gulch mining is reported a failure so far, as the gulches leading into Moreno valley and other points as well are said to be entirely insufficient, causing great disappointment, and many miners are leaving for Colorado, Arizona and other points. Millwrights being self-independent for water is an exception, and in Moreno City two Several new and rich discoveries have been made recently in that vicinity, and a new thirty stamp mill is being erected. Of the 3,000 Utes and Apaches belonging to the agency, but about fifty have been here. Their absence causes anxiety among the settlers, from a fear that they may combine and become more friendly, to urge a consolidated resistance to the Government, placing them upon reservations in San Juan county. Major B. Bennison, is suspended, and his place has been filled by Captain A. S. B. Keys, of the British Infantry.

Two miles of the snow sheds on the Central Pacific Railroad, between Cisco and the Summit, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Considerable iron was reported badly bent and twisted by the intense heat of the burning fire. The eastern and western trains were delayed. A large force of workmen were engaged in clearing the track and repairing the damage. On Wednesday morning the road was ready for regular trains, passengers, mails and baggage were transferred across the break in wagons.

The American Association for the advancement of Science, in session at Boston, adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday afternoon. The following is the list of officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Prof. W. Chauvenet, of St. Louis; Vice President, Prof. F. Sterry Hunt, of Montreal; Secretary, Prof. Joseph Lovering, of Cambridge; General Secretary, Prof. Chas. Frederick Hart, of Ithica, N. Y.; Treasurer, A. L. Elwyn, of Philadelphia.

Horace Greely has accepted an invitation to deliver the opening address before the International Industrial exhibition in Buffalo, on the 6th of October.

The Labor Reform State Convention of Massachusetts, in session at Boston, yesterday organized and adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday afternoon. The following is the list of officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Prof. W. Chauvenet, of St. Louis; Vice President, Prof. F. Sterry Hunt, of Montreal; Secretary, Prof. Joseph Lovering, of Cambridge; General Secretary, Prof. Chas. Frederick Hart, of Ithica, N. Y.; Treasurer, A. L. Elwyn, of Philadelphia.

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The Labor Reform State Convention of Massachusetts, in session at Boston, yesterday appointed a State Central Committee, some of whom are ladies.

President Grant left Concord, New Hampshire, yesterday morning for the White Mountains.

The jury in the Rea case at Madison, Ind., was discharged Thursday without a verdict, after being out since Monday at four o'clock. The prisoner was held for trial in bail in the sum of $5,000. The defendant's attorney protested against the discharge of the jury. It is understood that the jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction.

The corner stone of the state Lunatic Hospital, at Danville, Pa., was laid to-day. The building is to accomodate four hundred patients.

Hon. J. B. Rice, Mayor of Chicago, who has been absent in Europe for the past three months reached home yesterday.

The great will case of Wm. C. Owen *et al.* vs. Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company involving about $20,000 is now on trial in Morgan county, Ills., before the Circuit Court at Jacksonville.

J. R. Nichols, of the firm of Nichols & Munn, of Chicago, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Stephen Murphy, a carpenter, residing in La Salle, Ills., murdered his wife Monday night by beating her to death with a boot. Murphy's daughter was present and witnessed the crime without being able to prevent it.

The engine house and shops of Kirkland's coal mines, at Danville, Illinois, were burned on Wednesday night. The loss is heavy one.

The Governor of Illinois has appointed the following delegates to the Mississippi Valley Convention at Keokuk: At large—Jonathan B. Turner, John Tillson; First Congressional District, John C. Dore; Second, James Shaw; Fourth, John B. Hawley; Fifth, D. Whiting; Sixth, Orlon B. Fike; Seventh, J. J. Beardsley; Eighth, S. E. Roe; Ninth, James C. Bayley; Tenth, Wm. Sheppard; Eleventh, Alex. Beechey; Twelfth, Vital Jarratt; Thirteenth, Green B. Raum.

The Italians of the United States met in convention at three o'clock yesterday afternoon at Chicago. The convention is an adjourned session of the one held in Philadelphia in July of last year. Among the delegates present are Cavalies Secchi De Casala, editor of the *New York Italian*, New York; Bonn, Boston; A. Lagomassine, Philadelphia; A. H. Longinotti, Louisville; A. Carrotte, St. Louis; Brichitte, Cincinnati; A. L. Scala, Chicago. New Orleans, Memphis and San Francisco will be represented by proxy. On Wednesday a grand banquet will be given to the delegates.

A Judge in chambers this forenoon rendered an important decision in the case of the parties charged with scuttling the Garay Owen. The prisoners' counsel claimed that Canada Courts have jurisdiction, the offence being committed in American waters. The Judge held that English admiralty laws extended to Lake Erie, and the prisoners must be tried in Canada Courts.

The excessive heat at Louisville was broken about one o'clock yesterday by a tremendous shower of rain, which lasted for about an hour. It extended over a great portion of the State and has no doubt mitigated the drought to a great extent.

The bridge damaged at Pleasant River, Indiana, on the Jeffersonville Railroad, has been repaired and the heavy freight trains delayed by the break on Wednesday all passed over yesterday afternoon.

The damage to the Pacific Railroad by fire is greater than was at first supposed. Trains probably cannot pass the burnt district before Saturday. A train was also delayed last night this side of Cisco by a boulder, weighing at least ten tons, which rolled down from the mountain and edged on the track. It was removed by blasting.

Indian advices report a fight between Blackfeet and Kootiny Indians on the upper Columbia, in which twelve of the latter were killed and a large number wounded. Also, five miners are reported killed near to Koolliny, were killed by Blackfeet Indians.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* publishes an account of a meeting of miners in Hazelton, on Thursday, representing every colliery in the Lehigh region. The object was to rearrange percentage on a basis of and modify existing rules relative to allowance of coal to a car. The former rule of the people was too moderate and it is certain that the meeting will decide to allow full ton at whatever it may measure.

Thousands of people were present Thursday to witness the review of troops on the common, at Halifax, N. S., by Prince Arthur, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward and party arrived at Victoria yesterday from Alaska. All well. The municipal authorities of Victoria Thursday entertained Mr. Seward with a public dinner. Hon. Mr. Ford, Chief Justice of the Colony, presiding.

A number of bridges on Housteed, Shifford and Chamberly Railroad, Canada, have been carried away by the late rains. The crops in that district are also greatly damaged.

In the Massachusetts State Labor Reform Convention yesterday resolutions to the following effect were adopted: Declaring that the claims of labor are superior to claims of any party or issue now before the people, and will be a paramount consideration in the bestowal of our votes at the coming State election in the choice of State officers and members of the Legislature; that only by thorough organization can labor protect itself against the continually increasing encroachment of capital; asking for labor associations the same chartered rights and privileges granted to associations of capitalists; demanding the enactment of statutes making ten hours a legal day's work in all factories in that State, and the enforcement of laws against the employment of minors under ten years of age in cotton or woolen factories of Massachusetts; reaffirming the declaration of the National Labor Union in favor of temperance, education and morality as necessary to success; recommending the immediate formation of a workingmen's political party to be known as the Labor Reform Party of Massachusetts for the purpose of securing thorough action and protection for rights and interests of working men; and declaring it essential that this matter is equal rights and privileges in every field of industry, irrespective of color, sex, or birth, or place; declaring that co-operation, industry and exchange to be the final and permanent solution of the long conflict between capital and labor, and urging the working men throughout the country to take wise and careful measures for its early adoption. Numerous amendments to the above resolutions giving rise to considerable debate, were offered but rejected. No other business of importance was transacted and the Convention adjourned.

Heavy rain storms have recently prevailed in Oregon. It is feared the wheat crop is seriously injured.

The Sea and Cabinboo *Alta's* special from Victoria says the Eclipse expedition of the United States Coast Survey, left Sitka on July 15th, in an open boat, for Chelkah river. On account of the heavy weather it was eleven days in reaching the river from the sea. Its position is latitude 59, 29, longitude 135, 58, only twenty miles from the central path of the totality. It was impracticable to carry instruments and provisions more than Monounting range. The determination of latitude, longitude and magnetic variation were made before the date of the eclipse. The 7th of August was the cloudiest experienced, but breaks in the clouds enabled the observers to be watched, and beginning or totality accurately noted. Immediately after the observation rose colored flames and corona. The party on the steamer Active, at the mouth of the river, had the best view of totality. The clouds broke in large clear spaces, and enabled the whole phenomena to be watched. On the planet Mercury and stars of the fourth magnitude. At Sitka the eclipse was total, and the sky remained unbroken by broken clouds. At Fort Wrangel the weather was cloudy and rainy. The Tongass harbor weather was favorable and the officers observed the time of beginning and ending. The Indians were fearfully alarmed and hid in their houses, or took to the bushes.

The Mutuals, of New York, defeated the Pastimes, of Baltimore, at base ball, at the latter place on Thursday afternoon, by a score of twenty-one to thirteen.

The estimates of the Fire Inspector of Baltimore places the loss by fire Wednesday $127,000; Insurance $49,000.

Gov. Musgrave has reached Victoria and assumed the government of British Columbia.

The California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Napa City Thursday. Bishop Kingsley presided. The attendance is large.

FROM FRANKLIN, PA.

Venango Court Week—A Colored Boy Elopes with a White Girl, Aged Fourteen—Habeas Corpus—Convicted of Highway Robbery—The Democracy.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., August 26, 1869.

The courts of Venango county opened on this week. Dick Lawson (colored), aged eighteen, and Maggie Morrison (white), aged fourteen years, having eloped some time since and escaping from Franklin, the girl's father returned to this place, were on Monday brought into court by writ of *habeas corpus*. On examination they claimed to be husband and wife, and the young lady declared her intention to live with "Dick" and his people at the end of the world. After a short hearing the case was continued till the 30th inst., when, if proof of marriage is produced, it is probable that the young "colored woman" and his "Maggie dear" will be permitted to go on their way rejoicing. It is said the girl's father is a Democrat, which fact, if it does not change the law, will change the views of the apparatus is trifling; the raw material is abundant, and may be had almost for the asking, so that the product can not fail to have a commanding value in Cuba, in China, and indeed in all parts of the world where animal meat is one of the pressing necessities of the people.

Enough as yet in its incipiency, we look to Lieutenant Fry's discovery as calculated to immortalize the name of a benefactor of trade. To Texas it will prove an exhaustless mine of wealth, and to the world a benefaction one of the very highest value.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE Springfield *Republican* says that after a fair trial of prohibition in Massachusetts, as much liquor is sold as ever, drunkenness is on the increase, and the cause of temperance, as a voluntary, moral, and social reform, is established further off than ever. The object was reformation, begun and carried on beside, a reformation that will convert as well as scare the rum-seller, and which shall induce the rum-drinker to stop drinking because he is convinced of the harmfulness of the practice; for supposing that, according to the prohibition theory, it were possible to stop any person's drinking by making it impossible to procure what he wants, it is as true now as ever that—

"He that compiles against his will,
Is of his own opinion still."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLES

The Harvard and Oxford Contest Arrangements for the Race To-day Completed—Arrest of Carlists in Spain—The Greek Steamer Erosis—The London "Times" on Canada—First Arrival of Tea—Submarine Telegraph—The London Press on the Chinese Treaty—No Amnesty for Would-be Assassins of the Emperor—Death Sentence of Carlist Clergymen Commuted—The Bishops Still Defiant.

BY THE OLD CABLE.

More Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, August 26.—General Prim has gone to Vichy. Admiral Topete acts in his absence. Six thousand additional troops will be sent to Cuba within two weeks.

Arrests of Carlists.

Pols and his Secretary, recently captured, was at the head of the Carlist band. He has been sentenced to death. Unsuccessful efforts are being made by the wife and friends of Pols for clemency. Several other Carlist prisoners were also condemned to death. An official circular has been issued thanking the volunteers and others for efforts toward the restoration of peace.

The Harvards and Oxfords.

LONDON, August 26.—The *Post*, in its comments on the coming boat race, expects the Oxford crew to win, but considers their failure to do so will be no disgrace. The Harvards will have the fairest of fair play, and where the physique and endurance are so equally matched, the best style must win. The excitement in regard to the race continues to grow, and the merits of the crews form the general topic of conversation. The arrangements to preserve order and keep the course clear are regarded with great satisfaction. The general feeling is that the Oxfords will win, and that the race will be most spirited and well contested. There is still a little betting of odds at two to one Oxfords.

NEW YORK, August 27.—George W. Smalley telegraphs to the New York *Tribune* from London: I saw the Harvard crew last night for the first time, after a fortnight's absence, and was delighted to observe a marked improvement in their style and pace. Both crews made to-day, their last row over the whole course, which they will take before the race. A difference of thirteen seconds is reported, in favor of the Oxfords, but it is not trustworthy, the Oxfords having had the benefit of the start in a good headway. Both crews exhibit great power. The style of the Oxfords is unquestionably the better of the two. Their crew is beautifully even in place, extraordinary. The Harvard, however, is by no means unsuperior and perfectly confident. The rowing of the Americans is far from faultless, and their boat goes along well and their prospects are decidedly good. Considerable betting was done, but the race will be a very close one. The Harvard men have determined to use the new boat built for them by Elliott, which carries them before the Oxfords in their trial spin, the other they have tried. No trouble of any kind is feared, but every precaution has been taken against foul play, and a strong guard is kept constantly over the boats. The Harvard crew have spent the last two nights at the Sturgiss House. They wish me to contradict the English statement that they have adopted the English style; all the crew say they will row the same as last year, but for all that they show an immense change for the better.

There seems to have been a little trouble about Elliott, the referee, and the Oxford authorities wish a change, but the Harvard, I am glad to say, very properly sticks to Thomas Hughes. In consequence of this, Mr. Chitty refuses to act as umpire, he not being willing to serve under Hughes, and the probability is that there will be no umpire at all, but Hughes will be selected as sole referee. This is the best arrangement by all odds that could be made. Everything has been done to secure a clear course and a fair race, and I apprehend no interference by outsiders, and no obstruction of the river by steamboats and barges on that day, as often happens before. Neither crew has done much work to-day, and to-morrow they will do none at all. The headquarters of the Harvard men has been crowded with visitors among whom, yesterday, were Chas. Reade, Minister Motley, Benj. Moran, Secretary of the American Legation, T. H. Dudley, U. S. Consul at Liverpool, and others, all of whom will return for the race.

Latest from the Harvard and Oxford Crews.

LONDON, August 26.—The Harvard and Oxford crews have each pulled over the course of the Elliot boat, in which the Harvards have decided to row the match to-morrow, is forty-four feet long, twenty-one inches wide at the widest point, and is built with a depth of six eleven and a half inches; depth for-ward seven inches, and depth aft six and a half inches. She was built on a draft and model brought from New York, and is of purely American construction, and is entirely new. She has been brought over with the crew. The oars to be used were made by Ayling. The following are the weights of both crews as they stand to-day:

Harvards—Foye, bow, 155 pounds; Lyman, 155 pounds; Simmons, 181 pounds; Loring, stroke, 154 pounds; Burnham, coxswain, 112 pounds.

Oxfords—Darbyshire, "stroke," 159 pounds; Haine, 165 pounds; Yarborough, 185 pounds; Willan, "bow," 164 pounds; Hall, "coxswain," 101 pounds.

Galeston, Captain of the London Rowing Club, will be the umpire on the Harvard's, and Chitty will probably act in the capacity of referee of the Oxfords. Mr. Blakie has been chosen starter and Sir A. Paull will probably be agreed upon as judge. The Oxford men are confident of victory, but the Americans are hopeful. Simmons is again sl

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1869.

THE rejection of the BURLINGAME treaty, by China, is rather awkward. The tone of J. Ross BROWNE'S dispatch, as reported, leaves it barely possible that he, being not entirely friendly to Mr. BURLINGAME, may have had something to do with the business. We shall look for a treaty entered into between Mr. BROWNE and the Chinese,—for what is the use of such an enterprising individual as Mr. BROWNE at Pekin, if he does not negotiate a treaty? We have a suspicion that this is the view Mr. BROWNE takes on the subject.

THE Inter-University, or International Boat Race, between the picked crews of Oxford and Harvard, will take place on the Thames river to-day. The report that the Harvard crew were breaking down from over-training appears not to have been well founded. On the contrary, this crew have been constantly gaining both in strength and confidence, and while the betting is against them two and three to one, there is reason to believe that the Oxford crew will have all they want to do to beat them. It is probable that the result will be given in our next issue.

THE Cincinnati excursion of business men to the Pacific will leave on Tuesday afternoon next. Two Pullman cars have been engaged for the use of the party, which comprises both ladies and gentlemen. Each passenger is required to deposit with the Treasurer of the excursion three hundred dollars, to facilitate the contracts for tickets, sleeping cars and necessary stores. It is understood the Pacific companies make favorable terms with parties of this description, deeming that their encouragement will prove of future benefit to the roads in the development of new business. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and we believe Memphis, have adopted this excursion idea, and if Pittsburgh acts at all in the matter it should not be delayed much longer.

THE Democracy in Philadelphia are in a bad way, at least that portion of it under the control of the prize ring referee, BILLY MCMULLIN. PACKER, as MCMULLIN claims, owes his nomination to him and his followers, and the one hundred thousand dollars sop thrown out at the State Convention having been spent some time ago, they are getting up a revolt because their candidate does not "shell out" as he promised. PACKER, it is reported, has concluded to act himself as treasurer of the campaign fund, not deeming it proper to place his funds in the hands of the State Committee to be distributed among a few. MCMULLIN, we are informed, has well nigh exhausted all his "bummers" in the harness and their impatience at PACKER'S delay in opening his money-bags is assuming an alarming aspect.

NEW YORK continues to profit by cheap freights, resulting from competing railroads. Philadelphia, with one string to her bow, is compelled to fold her arms while the stream of customers continues to flow past her doors—a flood which brings nothing to her. To a certain extent this is true at all times, the present experience being exceptional only in extent. If it cause the Philadelphians to wake up to a "realizing sense" of the disadvantages of having only one string to their bow, it may in the end be worth all it costs. In this connection the following from the *Herald* must be pleasant reading for them these warm, thirsty and water-famine days:

"The city is quite full of merchants from St. Louis and other points in the West, who are here for the purpose of taking advantage of the very low rates of freight to carry goods into the interior. Some of the well filled warehouses of our principal dealers and jobbers, on a small size, look quite empty around. It is a benefit to Western merchants as well as to Western consumers, to have New York dealers and others engaged in the movement of merchandize. It makes money fly that would otherwise be locked up on account of the cry of 'hard times.' Every body is benefited except, perhaps, the rat[illegible] and it would not be surprising if even they should in the end reap the benefits of a moderate scale of freight charges between the metropolis and the marts of the great West."

WE learn from the Lancaster papers that ROBERT W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, threatens to commence legal proceedings against the publishers of *Father Abraham*, unless they withdraw certain offensive allegations as to his efforts to defeat the renomination of Senator BILLINGFELT. We learn, furthermore, that the publishers of the *Father Abraham* not only decline to make any retraction, but give Mr. MACKEY notice that they intend to institute legal proceedings against him for violating the act of March 31, 1860, which is as follows:

"SECTION 62. *If any officer of this Commonwealth*, or of any city, borough, county or township, therein, shall loan out, *with or without interest or return therefor*, any money or valuable security received by him, or which may be in his possession, or under his control by virtue of his office, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement, at labor, not exceeding five years; and if still in office, be adjudged thereafter incapable of exercising the same, and the said office shall be forthwith declared vacant by the court passing the sentence.

"SEC. 63. *If any such officer shall enter into any contract or agreement with any bank, corporation or individual, or association of individuals, by which said officer is to derive any benefit, gain or advantage from the profits of such bank, corporation or individual or association, of any money or valuable security held by him, or which may be in his possession, or under his control, by virtue of his said office, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year; and if still in office, be adjudged thereafter incapable of exercising the same, and the said office shall be forthwith declared vacant by the court passing sentence.*

There is a very general belief that the State funds for years have been loaned for individual benefit, and report does not exempt Mr. MACKEY from the charge. The Lancaster *Express*, a sterling Republican paper, takes up the cause of the publishers of *Father Abraham*, directly charges the State Treasurer with violating the statute above quoted, and invites him into court on the subject. A good many are looking to see whether Mr. MACKEY will accept so reasonable and polite an invitation!

PARK OR NO PARK.

It is not probable that Councils will be asked either by the friends or opponents of the park project to postpone the time for holding the election which has been fixed for Tuesday next. There is really nothing to be gained by postponement, as the citizens generally can decide as well to-day as a month hence whether they are in favor of a park or not. If a majority of the people do not wish a park, let them so decide. If they do desire a place for rational enjoyment and healthful recreation, let them say so, leaving their representatives in Councils to arrange the details. A good deal has been said about the "plans" and "schemes" of the "Park Commission," and the opponents of a park have labored to impress the people with the idea that if an affirmative vote were given, the tax-payers would certainly be victimized, in some way or other, by the Commission. It should be borne in mind that there is no Park Commission, in a legal sense, the old Commission of last year having been dissolved by the expiration of the terms of several of its members, and that those holding over simply volunteered to assist in carrying out the wishes of Councils in regard to negotiating for a park. They expected to be able to perfect the plans of the old Commission, and present them to the people, but in this they have been disappointed. How, then, does the case stand? The act of April 12th, 1869, authorizes *the City Councils* to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding one million of dollars, to be used for the purpose of purchasing and improving grounds for a public park. A proviso is then inserted, that no contract for the purchase of grounds shall be made, nor shall any bonds be issued, until the question of "park" or "no park" shall have been submitted to a vote of the people. If a majority of the vote be in favor of a park, "Councils shall have the right to exercise the powers conferred," but if a majority be against the park, "no further action shall be taken." This is the question to be decided on Tuesday. It is clear as can be, that, in case of an affirmative vote, Councils will have entire control of the whole matter. They can raise such Committee as they see fit, select such location as may be deemed advisable, and spend as much or as little of the one million of dollars as the state of the finances may warrant, or they may do nothing at all. They may authorize a purchase this year, or postpone the matter to a more convenient season. The taxpayers will be altogether in the hands of their representatives in Councils, and not at the mercy of a "speculating" Committee. The question to be decided by ballot, on Tuesday next, is simply whether the citizens will so vote as to give Councils the right to purchase a public park. Even should an affirmative vote be cast, there is nothing in the act compelling Councils to purchase. The assent of a majority of those voting simply confers upon Councils the right to exercise the powers granted by the act. Without this assent of the majority, nothing can be done; with it, Councils may purchase, if in their judgment it is advisable to do so. Should a majority vote to allow Councils to proceed under the act, the whole question of location, size, cost, etc., will still be in the hands of their representatives. They are willing to trust these representatives in other matters, are they unwilling to trust them in this? Are they willing to allow a set of croakers to frighten them out of their wits, or will they express their judgment on this as on other questions—in a common sense way? It is no doubt true that, should Councils be vested with authority to purchase grounds, they will operate through a committee, as all their business is done in this way, subject to their direction and approval. In no other way can a park be obtained, and no legislation can be had which will give any greater degree of security to the taxpayers than the act under which they are now called upon to vote. The talk about jobbing, speculating and swindling, is all stuff, calculated to deceive the people, and induce them to vote in opposition to a measure which their better judgment undoubtedly sanctions.

Pittsburgh, like all other large cities, will have a park, sooner or later. This result is inevitable. Parks have become a necessity in every populous community, and have proved themselves highly beneficial, in a moral, sanitary and pecuniary point of view. They naturally follow in the wake of gas and water supplies, and are the type of a higher civilization and progress in refinement. Like other necessities, they cannot be had without money; but, on the score of economy (which is the great argument of the opposition), it would be infinitely better and cheaper to purchase now than at any future time. A site can now be obtained, under the present law, without cost to the city, or at least at a comparatively small outlay, and the ornamentation and embellishment may be made, from year to year, by the expenditure of such moderate sums as will not seriously burthen the taxpayers. The whole question is so plain and simple that no one should feel the least embarrassment as to how he ought to vote.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

The Massachusetts Democracy eagerly embrace the creed of a new departure, put forth by the Conservatives or "Democrats," as the case may be, of the South, when they bid for the negro vote by nominating their old friends of the *Post* occasionally style thick lipped, greasy and long heeled niggers" for office. That the Democratic party will mount to the platform of equal rights we have not the shadow of a doubt; the road to office and power lies in that direction, and this is reason enough for them, without considering the inherent justice of the proposition. It is noticeable that this overthrow of the traditionary hatred of the venerable organization for the negro, is a product of southern growth, and that in its course northward, it has been accepted first by the Democracy of Massachusetts—hitherto the most intensely pro-slavery of northern doughfaces, whose most cherished duty in the days of PIERCE and BUCHANAN was to catch runaway negroes and guard them through the streets of Boston. At their State Convention last Tuesday, Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the candidate for Governor, in responding to his nomination, made these declarations in favor of opening a new set of political books:

"In my judgment our defeat in the last election substantially settled the reconstruction and negro suffrage controversy. Henceforth we may desire the decision there is no way short of revolution by which it can be reversed, except, for four, and by consenting the composition of the Senate of the United States, not for the whole country, but for the southern states only but not for ten years, at least. This insures, at any rate, a fair trial of universal, unqualified suffrage in the South, and even when its failure is ascertained, it is probable that the people will not agree that no swearing mem-bre of disfranchisement would be a perfect The barbarian ballot, then, should be restored to the South, and the question be legitimate subject of discussion. It is passed from the realm of practicable questions, and should now be added to the category of facts. Argument and force against its adoption are alike useless. Argument and force have been tried and found wanting. Argument and force are out of place; we cannot abrogate or abolish it we must accept it, and use the elements in its problems offered for our solution, and address ourselves to that as affected by this irrepeable modification."

The convention, composed of nearly one thousand delegates, indorsed his views in a resolution declaring that:

"We deem it a political duty to acquiesce in settled results declared by constitutional means, as the accomplished facts of yesterday in order to secure effective action upon the questions of to-day."

These quick witted Yankee Democrats are not slow to perceive that the "jig is up" in this country so far as the negro is concerned, and having done all in their power for half a century to keep them as chattels, and on their freedom to deprive them of all political rights, they straightway propose to close the books of their past record, accept the inevitable with as good grace as possible, and herafter bid heavy for the votes of "our colored fellow citizens" (vice "nigger," obsolete). The Democratic organ in New York warmly indorses this action of the Massachusetts Democracy, and we next look for a declaration from the Sachems laying it down as a cardinal principle of faith that a negro is as good as a white man, provided he votes the Democratic ticket. The *World's* approval of the new policy is in these words:

Just in proportion as Democrats adopt his advice, will Republicans be persuaded by his argument that the Democrats of Massachusetts have adopted his advice by their platform. In his magnanimity he says the principles expressed in his speech were well known to be his before the delegates to the convention were chosen. It may indeed be said, and said with truth, that the whole Democratic party has indicated its purpose to accept all the positions of Mr. Adams respecting absolute equality before the law, but they are first coming to his conclusions. It is not to be expected that old Democrats in other States, who have long differ from those of Mr. Adams, will be very ready to proclaim their conversion to his advanced views, but it will be seen more and more, those questions are carefully let alone, and that the whole stress and emphasis of Democratic controversy is given to financial and other living issues.

Possibly what the *World* says is true of New York, and that its party there will "carefully let alone" these questions, but the Democracy of Pennsylvania occupy no such equivocal position. They still ring all possible changes on the "nigger;" they gave PENDLETON'S hobby the go-by for the "nigger," they ignored legislative corruption in their State Convention, and nominated "roosters" and "pinchers" for Senators and Representatives, simply because of their soundness on the "nigger." They have a hardness of head that repels all new ideas, and not until fifteen or twenty thousand voters are added to the poll lists of the State will a change come over the spirit of their party volley. When it is seen that the black man is a power in the land by virtue of the ballot he possesses, then the idea will dawn on the Pennsylvania Democrats that he deserves more respectful treatment, and the race will be mentioned by their journals and speakers with awkward politeness and the lip service of interested flattery. They will then take heed the less. Gov. SEWARD once tried to enforce on Judge DOUGLAS, that no man who spelt negro with two *g's* could ever be President of the United States.

A CANDID ADMISSION.

The *Evening Post* meets fairly the difficulty arising with the free trade advocates, when discussing the question of revenue, and avows frankly that it is for the necessary result of free trade—direct taxation to support the Government. We quote:

"Were this policy resolutely and thoroughly adopted, it would doubtless be as true of this city as of the whole country, for there is no fact more perfectly demonstrated by economical science than that direct taxation is cheaper than indirect, internal excise than tariff, and that the highest national prosperity is attainable only with perfect freedom of trade. But we admit that, under any particular circumstances, has proposed the sudden adoption of this plan in the United States. And although there has been a healthy growth of opinion and knowledge on this subject of late, it may still be questioned whether the people of this country are quite ready yet for the repeal of the tariff and the destruction of custom-houses."

Direct taxation is the obvious result of free trade. It is true that the opponents of tariff duties keep this alternative in the background as much as they can. Such an endeavor, however, impeaches the intelligence of the people, and it is to the credit of the *Post* that it throws aside all disguise. Even elementary principles sometimes come to be understood but slowly. What the *Post* so openly avows was not, it appears, comprehended by many who at first were caught by the free trade sophistries. They had not considered where the revenue for the support of the Government was to come from. They rushed blindly forward. But it is to the credit of not a few of this class, on perceiving that free trade is direct taxation, that they have forsaken the original ground and planted themselves on the revenue platform, in favor of a discriminating tariff, which necessarily means a protective tariff. Senator SHERMAN, who, perhaps, was never for absolute free trade, rests on this as the true ground of practical statesmanship. Error can be trusted, sooner or later, to refute itself. Free trade proselyting has been carried far enough to prove to its deluded followers that if tariff duties are burdensome, they are the alternative of what is far worse—direct taxation. This is no invention of high protectionists—it cannot be charged against them; it is the admission of the *Evening Post* itself, the leading free trade organ.

Having progressed thus far in the discussion of trade, its opponents can well afford to rest the case, until the necessities of the Government require neither free trade nor direct taxation.

THE natural sense of justice that pervades and animates the American mind has been made strikingly manifest by the reception extended to the narrative of Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, thrust before the public with all the sanctions of the highest magazine authority in the United States. The public with singular unanimity—taking the press as the exponent of its opinion—rejects the whole narrative as improbable, and brands the publication as indecent and uncalled for by the demands of justice to the living or dead. The American reading public are proverbial for their love of sendetract from the influence of the fourth sations, and their demands in this respect upon the newspaper press has tended to estate, save as the medium of communicating well spiced news. But the reception Mrs. STOWE'S *expose* has met reveals the grtifying fact that there is a limit to this love of the sensational in literature, and the discovery is a downright gratification even if it dissipates a conviction as to the reading taste of the people. It has made manifest that one of the most honored names known to our literature cannot violate good taste and fair dealing with impunity, and the manner in which the public has grasped the real issues raised by the publication, shows a moral appreciation of the divine sentiment of justice, which will prove a warning hereafter to literary ghouls who may desire to prey upon the memory of the dead, with a view to pecuniary benefit or sensational notoriety. Of course, Mrs. STOWE must be acquitted of being actuated by any desire to make money out of her revelations, so carefully preseved for a dozen of years, but the suspicion is well founded that the weakness BYRON attributed to MOORE ("Tommy loves a lord") is one of her foibles, and as the publication in question offered strong evidence of her intimacy with the titled aristocracy of England, a personal motive, as much as the desire to vindicate Lady BYRON, may have been at the bottom of it.

New York City.

New York City, it is evident, is the true missionary ground. We are assured by the *Evening Post* that "the Digger Indians do not live so wretched a condition as thousands of persons in this city, where so much wealth, refinement, culture and Christian benevolence exist, and where hundreds of thousands of dollars has been given every year to improve the moral and benefit the physical condition of the human race." To prove that there is no exaggeration in this, figures are given to show that in nine months of the year, February 1st to October 31st, of 19,313 deaths in the city, 14,000 occurred in tenement houses; while in other houses in the same period there were only 1,803 deaths. The number of dwellings of all classes in that city, according to the census of 1865, was 49,841. The city now contains 18,582 tenement houses, and it is estimated that these houses hold one-half of the population of the city; this gives about twenty-one and a half persons to each one of these tenement houses. A report to the Health Board speak of one section of the city having "148,312 square feet, and containing sufficient people to form a moderate sized country town, packed as closely as they make graves in ordinary and well regulated cemeteries."

Milk Microscopically Examined.

Science bids fair to play the duce with our stomachs. The other day Prof. Agassiz settled the question as to *trichina spiralis*, by asserting that nearly all the pork in the country is infested with these interesting little animals. Now we have the results of a microscopic examination of milk, by a French chemist, scarcely less assuring. He conveys to us the pleasing information that if the surface of fresh cream be examined under the lens, there is to be found, amid myriads of milky and fatty globules, a number of colorless and colorless corpuscles, sometimes accompanied with finely clotted matter, being just what is seen in most substances in a state of decay. If the observation be confirmed upon further investigation, these corpuscles are seen to increase in number, bud, form ramified chains, and at length to be transformed into regular mushrooms of the Botrytis kind, and finally to end to end in simple series, and supporting at their extremities a spherical knob filled with granulous matter.

THE movement in favor of independence has been renewed in Canada in consequence of the precise terms in which the Imperial government has declared that it will see existing home every British soldier, except the Halifax, N.S., garrison, unless the Dominion government forthwith undertakes the cost of maintaining the full efficiency. The existing local societies, formed by various parties to forward the movement in favor of the independence of the New Dominion, are, it is said, to be amalgamated shortly, and consolidated under the title of the Dominion Independence League. The latter is to be constituted on maintaining the same principle, as regards its organization, as the Reform League of Great Britain. The idea is to get the league into thorough working order before going to the people.

ACCORDING to official reports received at the Washington Department of Agriculture, for the present month, it seems in the great wheat producing State of Illinois, the average estimate of the condition in about sixty counties falls fully thirty per cent. below last season, at the same date. Indiana, the second State in production, puts the figures nearly as low. Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota rate 20 to 30 below last year. Ohio, 29 below. Iowa, 25. Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, 10. The New England States range from 10 to 15. New York, 20 to 25. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, 10, and South Carolina, 33. Texas reports, 50 per cent better yield than last year—with an increased acreage as noted; and Kansas and Arkansas 10 —better than last year.

THE recent discovery of the nun of Cracow has produced a general awakening in Catholic Europe. The Vienna *Press* says that it has "caused a fermentation in their minds." The municipality of Vienna and other cities are about to institute examinations, with a view to obtaining suitable laws to regulate nunneries. The *Press* says nuns are recruited for convent schools. "These educational establishments," says that paper, "should be first dealt with, if the influence of the convents is to be curtailed; and it is above all the system of education of young girls in Austria that must be reformed if the pernicious and deplorable competition it meets with in the girls' schools of the convents is to be neutralized.

THE estate of Andrew J. Butler, the deceased brother of Governor BUTLER, of Massachusetts, is proved to be somewhere between a quarter of a million and a round million of dollars, turns out insolvent. Of course it is all right, but rather curious that Judge Advocate Thomas State *Herald* remarks: "It will be a source of gratification to the heirs of the deceased to know that, although they have escaped the inflictions of a large fortune, the memory of the testator stands pure and without reproach."

Roman Catholic Clergy in Spain.

The Roman Catholic clergy in Spain are described as not much resembling those of the United States. It is no disparagement to the latter to speak frankly of the former. The Catholic priest in Spain is a low, ruminating, crafty, factious individual, arrogant in the assumption of infallibility, and utterly opposed to all educational and political progress. He writhes and chafes under the new order of things which the revolution has brought about, and pines for the day when the cause of Don Carlos, that true son of the Church, shall have a triumphant restoration. He is opposed to the freedom of worship clause from the Constitution, expel the "heretics," and restore the priesthood to their ancient influence and formerly exercised over the affairs of the nation. He lacks entirely the piety, the self-sacrificing charity, the love of order, the respect to the powers that be, the liberality and the large-heartedness of the Catholic priest of the United States or Great Britain. Besides all this, he is in Spain an immense "physical power" in the State. Archbishops, Bishops and Bishops downward to parish priests, monks, sacristans, &c., they number in Spain about 114,000 ecclesiastics of one kind or another, and they cost the State nearly $10,000,000 annually.

Revising the Revenue System.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Washington, says that the plan proposed is to increase the tax on whisky to one dollar per gallon, which it is calculated will realize $60,000,000, if the means now within reach of the revenue bureau for the prevention of fraud shall be adopted. From tobacco at least $90,000,000 can be realized. From stamps, with a modification of the present law, say $10,000,000; from fermental liquors, $10,000,000; from licenses, $10,000,000; and item from the modified income tax but $15,000,000 would be required to make a total of $155,000,000, an amount equal to Secretary Boutwell's estimate of the expenditures for the present fiscal year. The plan is to confine the income tax to those who have been paid on the national debt, the five per cent to be deducted when the interest is paid. This will realize $6,250,000 without a dollar of expense incurred in the collection. The balance it is proposed to raise by direct taxes derived from the surplus properly embraced in stocks for banks, railways and other companies, and from its interest paid on bonds of such corporations.

MASSACHUSETTS is now the scene of a ritualistic war in the Episcopal Church. The Rev. M. Fisse, of Christ church, Plymouth, being of St. Albanian proclivities, has rejected the resignation of Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, who most emphatically is not of St. Albanian proclivities, but who regards candles, crossings, intoning and genuflections tending to belch forth with old-fashioned New England horror; so the offender, Mr. Fisse, has received notice from his spiritual father that he must not officiate in any Protestant Episcopal church in Massachusetts. Perhaps Mr. Fisse thinks that Bishop Eastburn himself is rather "high," at least in his notions of Episcopal prerogative.

THE *Friend of India* says: "Heat, such as we have not known in the past fifteen years, has been making life in the plains of India an intolerable burden. When the thermometer rises above 88°, as it does for six weeks every year in Bengal, life becomes a mere toleration of existence. But this year there have been few afternoons of late which have not seen it at 96°, and even 97° in the coolest rooms. The cyclone of the ninth was thought to have brought the great monsoon, but it has only added moisture to heat, and made matters worse."

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN IN ALLEGHENY.

Senator Morton at City Hall.

The Union Republicans of Allegheny county will assemble in mass meeting, at City Hall, on Thursday next, September 2d, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of General Geary, for Governor, and Hon. Henry W. Williams, for Judge of the Supreme Court. This will be the opening meeting of the campaign, and will be every way worthy of the "Banner County." The distinguished and elegant Senator Morton, of Indiana, will deliver an address, and it is needless for us to urge Republicans to turn out and hear him. The hall will be filled to overflowing.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The first through freight for California left Washington Tuesday for San Francisco over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It consisted of a lot of tobacco shipped from Lynchburg, Virginia, which was purchased at $7 50 per 100 pounds.

The Boston *Traveller* is undoubtedly correct in its statement that "the works of Lady Blessington, with those of the Countess Guiccioli and the poems of Lord Byron, have met with a larger sale during the past week than for a long time past, in consequence of the extensive and meritorious advertising in nearly all the newspapers."

On the water question Chicago is thus agreeable: We would gladly help New York and Philadelphia if we could, and cool their parched throats, but, under the circumstances, we can only condole with them in their misfortunes, and offer them our sincerest commiserations for having been built up soon, and on sites which nature only meant should be the places of villages.

The number of births registered in Philadelphia in the last seven years was 112,768; the number of marriages, 49,349; the number of deaths, 110,840. The number of births during this period exceeds the number of deaths only 1,928. In 1862, 1863 and 1874 the deaths exceed the births.

Dakota territory will soon be knocking at the doors of the Union. Villages are said to be springing up there rapidly. More than five thousand persons have emigrated to the territory this summer. The present population is reckoned at twenty thousand, and forty-seven thousand acres of land have lately been taken up under the homestead and pre-emption laws by actual settlers.

It is estimated that $40,000,000 are already owed by counties, cities and towns of Illinois for subscriptions to railroads, and that $60,000,000 more has been subscribed, which will become debts if the roads to which the amounts were given shall be built.

The death rate among the Mormons is greater than that of New York or New Orleans, and more than twice that of Oregon, while among the children of the saints the mortality is frightful. Of sixty deaths in Salt Lake City in a month, forty-four were children. Dr. Heber Kimball is reported to have buried forty-eight children out of sixty-three in his collection; one wife has lost seven children; another, twenty-eight, and another seventeen.

It is estimated that the immigration into Minnesota will reach from 75,000 to 100,000 during 1869; and the present total population of the State cannot be much, if any, short of 475,000.

The draft horse kept at the Massasoit Mill at Huntington, Mass., recently drew a load of iron weighing, with the wagon, 4,560 pounds from the mill to the village hay scales and back to the railroad station, a distance of one-third of a mile, part of it a sandy grade of about three degrees rise. The horse is a chestnut, sixteen hands high and weighs 1,150 pounds.

In 1824 a school for teaching watchmaking was founded in Geneva, Switzerland. It is still in existence. Pupils are admitted at the age of fourteen, and may remain for four years and a half, during which time they are taught all the horological processes. The terms are, for natives of Switzerland, five francs a month, ($12 a year,) and for those of other countries twenty francs. Those of Swiss birth are provided with all the necessary watchmaking tools gratuitously. The pupils in the winter months have the privilege of attending free courses of lectures in the evenings on geometry, mechanics and linear drawing.

Late advices from London state that the English yacht Cambria and the American yacht Dauntless will start on an ocean race on the 1st of September. The course will be from Cowes to New York. The challenge of the Cambria was unanswered by any vessel of the gallant owner of the Cambria, Mr. Ashbury.

The Burlington, Vt., *Free Press* of Monday, August 23d, says Saturday night was quite cool, and yesterday morning the first autumn tints were perceptible in various parts of the city. Yesterday was warm, though not uncomfortably so, and last evening cool as the preceding one, the thermometer dropping down as low as 58°.

In Europe olive oil in some way or other plays a most important part in domestic economy. It is not only a source of light, but to a great extent of life itself. When the olive ceases to fail, a large portion of southern Europe must perish. The countries which produce the olive produce also corn and wine, and are long lived. There is one at Reslo, Italy, which can be proved to be more than seven hundred years old.

About 6,000 Yorkshire (Eng.) miners were on a strike at last accounts. According to the statement of the treasurer of the Union, or whatever it may be called, there has been expended in the maintenance of strikes in that neighborhood, during the year past, nearly sixteen thousand pounds sterling—£15,876, or about $79,380, while thousands of workmen have lost all that time, and have become more or less demoralized by their participation in these strikes and lock-outs.

A Winnebago squaw—Pee-kwn-no, the "Smiling River," is reported to be one hundred and seventy years old, and in time say that she is even older than that. She is active and about, has had thirty-five children, and some one hundred and five grandchildren.

POLITICAL.

The terms of the following Senators expire in 1871, and according to law the vacancies will occur at the ensuing election. The States where only biennial sessions of the Legislature are held: H. V. M. Miller, Georgia; Richard Yates, Illinois; James W. Grimes, Iowa; Edmund G. Ross, Kansas; Thomas J. Durant, Louisiana; Wm. Pitt Fessenden, Maine; Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; Jacob M. Howard, Michigan; Daniel S. Norton, Minnesota; John M. Thayer, Nebraska; Aaron H. Cragin, New Hampshire; Alexander G. Cattell, New Jersey; George H. Williams, Oregon; Henry B. Anthony, Rhode Island; Lyman Trumbull, Illinois; Benjamin F. Wiley, West Virginia—total, 16. It is probable that many of these will be re-elected, and of the Republicans who will give place to new men of the same politics we may number, in all probability, Grimes, of Iowa, and Ross, of Kansas. There will be opposition to Fessenden in Maine and Cragin in New Hampshire. Cattell, of New Jersey, will give place to a Democrat, and Norton, of Minnesota, to a Republican. It is also known that Senator Cowan Williams from Oregon, and that Anthony will take Fowler's place in Tennessee.

The Memphis *Appeal*, a paper that passed through many vicissitudes during the war, discourses as follows about Andy Johnson and the Fifteenth Amendment: "In the very last act that Fifteenth Amendment is proposed to do Mr. Johnson would do himself—enfranchise negroes. He thinks the important matter is to prevent Congress from doing that, in order that we may do it ourselves, and have the shame of it all our own. Rubbish! The right of States rights is that. We prefer, if the infamous thing must be done and forced on us as a nuisance on the country, that it shall be done, when it is done, by Congress, by the Executive—by anybody but ourselves. We do not desire to know that our children are to be governed at home, or have to do it themselves; and we certainly shall never consent to aid in that act again as so suicidal a measure. It is enough to consent to endure what cannot be avoided.

Pendleton's pictures are again flying about Ohio. A Cleveland paper says they are being all used up for wrappers after Seymour's nomination.

A pack of conundrums for the Pennsylvania latitude is thus epitomized by an exchange: How did the candidate for Governor begin life? As a Packer. When did he do his first packing? When he packed the first ballot box and packed off from Connecticut to Pennsylvania. When was his latest packing done? When he packed the Harrisburg Convention.

There is a good deal of agitation among the prominent Democrats of Kentucky about the election of a Senator of the United States in place of Mr. Thomas C. McCreery, whose term of office expires March 4, 1871. The candidates are thick. Besides Mr. McCreery himself, Gen. Stevenson, Jesse D. Bright, formerly of Indiana—he was expelled from the Senate for disloyalty in 1862—John G. Carlisle and Gen. Wm. Preston are among the number. McCreery and Stevenson are the favorites so far.

When the unterrified Democracy were returning from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, after they had nominated Packer for Governor, a murderous assault was made by a gang of them upon a gentleman connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad. They forced him into a car in which they were, but he knocked him down, and would have killed him outright had not a commanding voice arisen above the noise of the noise of the rolling wheels of the cars, and the wild yells of the ruffians: "What yer 'bout ther? Stop that? Don't yer know that Packer's only nominated? *He's not elected yet.* Don't forgot Jerry Eaton, have yer? Geary's Gov'ner yet, and will thang every one of yer! Will till Packer's 'lected, and then you can pitch in!

PERSONAL.

The Mexican Government is now making the most extensive preparations for the reception of Maximilian and Carlotta. Several state entertainments have been issued to all the authorities of the country to meet the royal visitors. On reaching the capital, Mr. Seward is invited to receive a succession of *fetes*, and on leaving Mexico there he will probably be the guest of President Juarez.

The New York *Times* pays the following compliment to John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts: "During his Gubernatorial canvass last year, and especially during the Southern tour in which he gave so much good satisfaction to the people of the South, he showed himself possessed of a measure of intellect, independence and courage not unworthy the name of one of our distinguished Minister to England, and the descendant of the two Presidents of the United States. Readers of our two great historical movements, one for national independence and the other for universal freedom."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* relates the following: "Not long since a gentleman in a neighboring county, noted for his pleasant manners and waggish disposition, had a most thrilling scene at his house. Baby, about eight months old, was to be christened, and the friends were gathered to witness the spectacle. The minister, turning to the father, asked: 'What is the child's name?' It had not been named. The husband turned an inquiring, mischievous glance on his wife, who smiled in return. With flashing eyes he said to the preacher: 'Name it after Langston—he's my nearest neighbor!' One can fancy the uproar of laughter that greeted this announcement."

A SOUTH CAROLINA journal gives the following assurance of Southern prosperity: "It may be unhesitatingly asserted that during the next twelve months the States of this country will show more true prosperity than any other section of the world. We have every reason to anticipate a crop of about 3,000,000 bales of cotton, which, valued at $108 per bale—say 45 pounds at 25 cents—will gi ve $324,000,000; also a corn crop, of 285,000,000 bushels, worth $230,000,000; and the sugar, wheat, tobacco, and other crops, will yield $150,000,000 more, giving in all a product of not less than $704,000,000 which, with a population of not over 1,000,000, will show an average of $64 per head, which largely exceeds that of the Northern and Western States. This State of South Carolina, although under debasing negro rule, and having her life-blood sucked by taxation, will this year yield products worth $50,000,000, which, with her population of not over 670,000, will show an average of $74-62 per head."

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE TO-DAY.

The Disadvantages Under Which the Harvards Labor—Opinion of the Two Crews—The Work the Harvards Did on the 13th of August—The Referee—The Harvard Stroke.

THE DISADVANTAGES UNDER WHICH THE HARVARDS LABOR.

The London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing August 11th, has something to say of the disadvantages under which the Harvard crew will row the race. It is written to show that no matter which side may win, it will be by no means a race on equal terms. Says the *Herald* writer: It may be regarded as sharp work—sharper than even the much abused Yankee is ordinarily accustomed to practice—for the Oxford crew to have insisted first upon rowing their challengers in the English style, with a coxswain, instead of the American style, without a coxswain; and next upon fixing the course over the water they knew so well, and refusing to meet their adversaries upon any more neutral stream. But as the Americans yielded both these points, in order to have no trouble by which Oxford could back out of the match, they of course have no right to grumble at the course chosen, no matter how onesided they may have been, or how favorable to the English crew. The Harvards, however, have the right to complain, first that they were pressed and hounded to fix a day for the race before they had received the boat in which it was to be rowed; that they were held strictly up to the letter of the agreement and compelled to row this month, although two of their men did not arrive in England until the first week in this month; and, finally, that they were required to fix the day of the race unalterably, and denied the privilege of postponing it in case of a severe storm. The latter request every gentlemanly man felt to be most reasonable. The Harvards, it is said, even offered to refer the question to three Oxford men, to be selected as the Oxford might choose, agreeing to abide by their decision; but the Oxford crew chose to take every chance, one of which was the luck of having a day for the race such as the Harvards had not yet experienced, in England, and refused to make even this slight concession to the strangers who had come over to meet them on their own water. The result of all this is, that two of the Harvard crew will have at longest but three weeks to practice; that none of them will have had that length of time to practice in their race boat; and that they may be compelled to row in any sort of weather, without having a single opportunity to test the capacity of their boat in a storm, while the Oxford men have been "coaching" and training for four months, are provided with a boat to which they are thoroughly accustomed for any conceivable weather, and have been for years used to practice on the Thames and over the same course in storms in order to be prepared for any weather in the annual English University contest. While no person has a right to grumble at and few people care what the London papers may say in reference to a race beforehand, it is nothing but right to add to these remarks that the journals here have done their work from the first to decry the Harvard crew and to declare their chance of success entirely hopeless, evidently in the hope of discouraging the Americans and thus adding to the chances of their defeat.

OPINION OF THE CREWS—THE HARVARDS.

The *Herald* correspondent gives the opinion of an Englishman who is competent to judge of the qualities of the crews. Of the Harvards he says: "When they took their places in the boat for the first time, (August 9,) it was manifest to any one who understands rowing that they were not accustomed to row in boats constructed on the principle of the one they were then in, and we must admit that when they started for their practice we felt that their chance was small, it being, we considered, almost impossible to acquire in so short a time (to them) new style of boat in the very short time left at the disposal of the men; we could point out the faults of the crew to-day, but as they have found them out for themselves, and still better, have corrected them, need not do so. Our next visit was on Wednesday, the 11th, and if we were discouraged on the Monday, we were more than compensated for it on Wednesday. It was with some difficulty we believed that it was the same crew in the boat, and the men being all strangers to us, we had to make inquiries in several quarters before we could convince ourselves that they were the same men who rowed on Monday, and that they were rowing in the same boat. To use a somewhat mackneyed phrase, 'they rowed as one man.' Save that in the first dip of one of the oars we gilded on an even keel, or rather she would have done so if she had a level man behind her, still, the men caught the water quicker with their oars and drew them well through the water, rather lifting the boat at each stroke, and there was a regularity between the strokes, that is one man did not appear to be ahead of the other by the length of a feather, too, was much better, and although they dipped two inches in the blades of their oars occasionally, there was a very marked improvement in this most important fault.

THE OXFORD CREW.

So much for the Harvard crew, and now for the Oxford men. On Wednesday they gave their first show at Putney for this race. From the many times that they have trained at Putney, they must be as well acquainted with the course as with the quadrangles of their colleges. We need scarcely say that we viewed their rowing with considerable attention, and that we sought eagerly for the long talked of 'long drive, clean rowing, &c., but we did not. The boat they rowed rolled more than the Harvards did on Monday last, and the men, although they pulled a long time, with very necessary article, power. It is evident that they have not been carefully taught to finish at the end of the propelling power. True, the men bring their oars well through the water, but instead of applying their force when the oar is at right angles to the boat, they appear to drag when the oar fist touches the water, but no longer.

Well, then, after due consideration, and wishing to avoid anything like prejudice, we come to the conclusion that Oxford must be entered in the lists as favorites for rowing on the Thames, and that while they have the advantage of knowing every inch of the course, they lack the physical power that the Harvard crew have in addition to the latter's dash and quick stepper Lady Thorn. [He was—Ed.] Accordingly, we shall go to-day to see the final event is to be decided

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 26, 1869.

In the local money market to-day there is not a feature of change to note. Good paper continues scarce. Applications for loans on Government collateral at four months are refused, but any amount would be let out on thirty days. In New York the banks appear to be sending out less currency to the West than last week; their advices, however, induce the expectation of a very free demand for money from that quarter. Southward, under this prospect, there is a morbid disposition to hold resources within easy reach, so as to be provided for any contingency. As a rule, the banks are anticipating a very active money market during the fall months, and are corresponding cautious and conservative. It is not improbable that this policy of anticipation may partially avert the stringency expected, but it is impossible that reliefs not at present foreseen may hereafter appear. It would, however, be very risky for those engaged upon business facilities to calculate perhaps upon the ordinary extent of help from that source. It is not easy, at present, to see how the merchants are to find their notes and drafts promptly met, with the present disposition among lenders to employ their means on call, it is to be feared that the pressure may fall with especial severity upon the commercial interests.

—The *Herald* says: "Already there is a disposition to prepare for the active season, and time loans are being engaged for periods of thirty and sixty days. In a quotable instance the rate was seven per cent., and a commission or one per cent. This commission is, it seems, perfectly legal, the agent effecting the loan being entitled to it like a real estate and mortgage brokers, as provided by law and custom. Of course the lenders can make such agreement as they please with the agents for the division of the commission. Owing to the recent severe warning against any usury it is probable that the system of loan brokerage will be quite in vogue during the fall. As it is now the lenders are in the majority. They refuse to buy paper, especially long dates, and hence there is a plethora of funds on call."

—Government bonds are barely steady at the advance induced by the weekly purchases of three millions by the Treasury. The currency sixes retain the late advance with much firmness, under a continued active demand from sellers of the highest priced bonds.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	123	123	123⅛
1862 5-20's	123	123	123⅛
1864 5-20's	121¾	121¾	121¾
1865 5-20's, old	122	122⅛	122
1865 5-20's, new	121	121⅛	121⅛
1867 5-20's	120¾	121	121
1868	119⅝	120⅛	120⅛
10-40's	113¾	114	114
Gold	133¾	133⅞	133⅞

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote Unlisted Sigles Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Aug. 25.	Aug. 26.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	133½	133		½
U. S. 6s, 1881	123	123		⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	123	123¼	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	121¾	121¾		⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	121⅝	121⅝		
U. S. 10-40s	114¾	114⅝		⅛
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865, 122⅜	120⅝	120⅝		⅛
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867 12-	121	121		⅛
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	120¼	120¼		⅛

—The stock market is still heavy and weak. The predominant disposition is to unload, in expectation of an active money market in the Fall, and this temper of the market naturally induces a large amount of selling for future delivery. How far this tendency of the market may pull it in the power of the "bull" cliques to ultimately "twist" the "short" interest remains to be seen. Under the process, however, prices are weak and generally lower.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Keaudy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

August 26, 1869.	10 00 A M	11 00 A M	12 M	1 30 P M	3 P M	4 P M
New York Central	203⅞	203¾	204	204⅛	203⅞	203⅞
Hudson River	160	160	160	160	160	160
Harlem	130⅜			130⅝	130⅜	
Reading	96	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
Michigan Central		105⅞	105⅞			
Michigan Southern	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
Illinois Central				137⅜		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	104	104	104	104⅛	103⅞	104
Fort Wayne	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝
Chicago and Northwestern	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Do preferred	96	96	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
Rock Island	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
Toledo and Wabash	83	83	83	82⅞		
Toledo and Wabash, pref				94		
Chicago and Alton				138*		138
Do pref				79⅞		79⅝
St. Paul, preferred				87⅞	88⅜	88⅛
Ohio and Mississippi				31⅛		31⅛
Pacific Mail				80⅝		80⅝
Merch. U. Ex				57		57
Western Union Telegraph				56⅞		56⅞
Adams Express				56⅞		56⅞
Merchants' Union Express						
American M. U. Express				37		37
Wells, Fargo Express				18	17⅞	18⅛
United States Express					69	69
Gold	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞

*Ex. div.

—The following editorial, from the Chicago *Republican* of August 22, concerning the Presidency of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, will be read with great interest by the speculative fraternity of Wall street:

The golden prize, made the subject of competition among the railway kings by the death of Henry Keep, is still unawarded, and a sharp but quiet struggle is going on regarding it. The prominent candidates are one of the Vanderbilt family—H. H. Baxter, a son-in-law of the old Commodore—and Sidney Dillon. The prospects and certainty the rumors of Wall street in his favor. So great a thing is prestige. Everybody begins to suspect that a Vanderbilt gets what he goes for, and this helps a long way in his projects. But he is not invincible, and in this instance the result is by no means a clear one. It may be as well, however, to have it understood in Chicago that the controversy borrows no feature from the former one, so thoroughly exciting local interest here on former occasions by the company. Mr. Ogden's party are not in the field, and, indeed, have no existence as such. It was their work in the past that built the road, and secured it the extensions that have given it its front rank among American railway corporations. It seems now the policy of the stockholders to run the line for dividends, and not for extensions, which is certainly paying a compliment to past administrations, though accepting their work instead of continuing their policy. But there are rumors that the Northwestern is still a marrying road, and the great New York interests are busy, it is said, improving the two weeks' thrift are to elapse before the election, in schemes to this end, with reference, on the one hand, to a connection with Baltimore, and with Boston on the other, to a connection with Union Pacific. It is a position worth striving for—the Presidency of the Northwestern, and this section interested only to see it in the best hands for the development of the great States its arteries of trade supply.

—The comparatcve earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the third week in August were as follows:

1869	$290,788 79
1868	234,129 79
Decrease	$ 65,659 00

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 8, Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, August 26, 1869. }

Trade continues without much change since our last report. Business can only be reported as dull, and without much prospect of improvement at present apparent. The few changes to be noted will be found below, and are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Supply large and market dull at prices ranging from $1 75@2 75 ₱ bbl for common to very extra.

BLACKBERRIES—Market well supplied at 90c @$1 ₱ bucket.

BEESWAX—Sales of pure at 40c, and mixed with grease at 30c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Sales at from 25@30c ₱ lb, as to quality.

POTATOES—Market glutted and prices nominal. We quote at 75c@$1 ₱ bbl. Jersey sweets are in good supply $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

PEACHES—Sales at $1 00@1 75 ₱ box, as to quality.

PLUMS—Sales at $3 50@3 75 per bushel.

PEARS—We quote at $4 ₱ bbl for choice.

ONIONS—Market dull at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl.

TOMATOES—Very dull at 25@35c ₱ bush.

BUTTER—Choice table butter commands for choice to extra 22@25c ₱ lb; other grades dull and entirely nominal. Market in fair supply of good.

EGGS—Market dull at 15@16c ₱ dozen.

CEMENT—We quote Phoenix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 25.

HAY—Dull at $19@20 00 ₱ ton for new crop, from country demand, and none buying except in small amounts to supply current wants. Old red winter wheat is dull at $1 38@1 40, and white dull at $1 35 on the track. Corn is dull at $1 06@1 08 per bushel for prime yellow ear, or shelled, on track or elevator. Oats are quiet, with sales of new on the track at 45c and from store at 50@52c ₱ bushel. New rye sold at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bush, and old at $1 20. Prime fall barley sold at $1 25 ₱ bushel, with but little demand.

WHISKY—The market is quiet. We quote high wines at $1 29 ₱ gallon; common rectified $1 29 and proof rectified $1 30 ₱ gallon: hair rye and hair corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, August 26, 1869. }

The window glass manufacturers do not show the usual anxiety to get to work this fall, as the business has not been satisfactory during the past season and they are slow to start their fires at present prices. We find stocks of glass reduced to a very low point, and a fair demand for the season, with the prospect of a brisk trade during the fall.

Stocks are light throughout the West and South (as merchants only purchase for pressing wants) and the number of buildings going up is larger than any previous season. The state of affairs would seem to warrant the expectation of the manufacturer that there will be a sharp demand during the fall for glass and that prices must advance. Should they be disappointed in this their fires will probably go out early, and a reduction in wages proposed to the workmen. The wages paid skilled workmen in this branch of business is very much higher than is paid to any others, or even to any other class of mechanics. Window glass has been quoted below the cost of production for some time, partly owing to the foreign competition and to the natural anxiety to sell under a fluctuating money market.

The reduction in foreign glass has been equally as unsatisfactory as in the home article. The dealers in German, French and English glass held a meeting last week in New York and adopted a schedule of prices which is a large increase over their former rates, and pretty nearly 50 cents higher than the prices quoted by American manufacturers. We give below the new rates for foreign glass, as well as the present prices of American. The discount proposed by dealers in foreign articles is 50 off, but large purchases could probably shade this rate a little. The present selling rates with our manufacturers is 50 off, the best to customers and intelligent dealers, per load to 50c off as the very best, and there is no disposition to force sales at these prices. We think the trade may expect higher rates for glass within thirty days.

	SINGLE.			DOUBLE.	
	1st.	2d.	3d.	1st.	2d.
6x8 to 8x10	50	45	40	60	55
8x11 to 10x12	60	55	50	70	65
11x14 to 12x18	70	65	60	80	75
13x18 to 16x24	80	75	70	90	85
16x22 to 18x30	90	85	80	1 00	95
20x30 to 24x30	1 20	1 10	1 00	1 40	1 30
24x32 to 26x36	1 40	1 30	1 20	1 60	1 50
26x36 to 30x44	1 60	1 50	1 40	1 80	1 70
30x45 to 32x48	1 80	1 70	1 60	2 00	1 90

Double thick double price.

Prices of Foreign Glass Adopted by the New York Dealers, to Take Effect on the 30th Instant.

Price of American glass are as follows:

	2d quality.	1st quality.
6x8 to 8x10	$5 50	$ 6 50
8x11 to 10x12	6 00	7 00
11x14 to 12x18		8 00
13x18 to 16x24		8 50
16x22 to 18x30		10 00
20x30 to 24x30		12 00
24x32 to 26x36		14 00
26x36 to 30x44		15 00
30x45 to 32x48		16 00

Double thick double price.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, August 27, 1869. }

The market yesterday was quiet, but without material change from the prices ruling the previous day. It certain, from what we learn, that refiners both here and in Cleveland have resolved to close operations for the present, as they have no margin to work on. The sales reported are as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls spot at.....14¾c
500 bbls September 1st at.....15¼c
2,000 bbls B O, all year, at.....15¾c
2,000 bbls September, at.....14¾c
500 bbls September 2d at.....14¾c

REFINED OIL.

500 bbls September at.....32½c
2,000 bbls, 300 each September to December at.....32½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 26, 10:30 A. M.—Crude in bulk quiet at 16¾@17c; crude in bbls firm at 22½c; refined quiet at 31½@32c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 11 A. M.—Market quiet; P. L. S. to W. 31c; S. W. 31¾@31½c; crude 17c.

NEW YORK, August 25, 11:50 A. M.—Market quiet but firm at 16¾@17c, and 31½@32 for refined.

PIT HOLE, August 26, 1 P. M.—Market weak at 29½ for best crude; holders asking $5 00.

TITUSVILLE, August 26, 1 P. M.—Market quiet; but little doing. Prices 10 to 15 cents lower than those yesterday; almost nominal at $5 30@5 35 on upper road, and about $5 40@5 45 on lower road.

NEW YORK, August 26, 2:05 P. M.—Crude—demand fair but at lower rates at 16¾@16¾c. Refined—demand fair; prices firmer.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 26, 9:45 A. M.—LONDON, August 26, 11:15 A. M.—Refined, 20d; Spirits, 35s; Antwerp, 53½francs.

In New York crude and refined 32c; quoted with a firmer market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 12 M.—August 31½@32c; September 32@32½c; October 32@32½c. Market dull and inactive; prices nominally steady, but disposed to yield. Crude 17c.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 26, 12:00 M.—Crude at 16¾@16¾c; quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 5 P. M.—August 31½@32c; September 32@32½c; October to December 32½c. Market dull and heavy; prices nominally steady, crude 17@17½c.

TITUSVILLE, August 26, 12:30 P. M.—Market firm at $5 50; nothing doing.

PETROLEA CENTER, PA., August 26, 3:20 P. M.—Market very dull, offering at $5 40; asking $5 50.

ROUSEVILLE, August 26, 2:25 P. M.—Market very firm and active; sales at $5 45@5 50.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Forsyth Bros	1,000
G. W. Morgan	760
Liberty Oil Works	420
Standard Oil Works	240
Citizens' Oil Works	1,120
Dr. Tweddle	51
Total	5,581

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Standard Oil Works, 289 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

G. W. Morgan & co, 150 bbls ref to F. A. Dilworth, Philadelphia.

J. W. Morgan, 50 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 225 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works, 200 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 200 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bro, 200 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co, 407 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 250 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 200 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 367 bbls ref to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....2,588 bbls

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY MORNING, August 26, 1869.

CATTLE—The market this week has been very dull. The bulk of the offerings has been mainly of a common quality, which is in but light request, and has to be sold at nominal figures. Prices since our report of Saturday evening last are considerably off—the best on the market did not at 25@7 50. Stock cattle, of which the majority were composed of, are not inquired for, and prices for such are nominal and not quotable. These figures are for the week, and from present appearances there is no prospect of any improvement in prices the balance of the week.

HOGS—The market continues very quiet, with good receipts, and shippers were able all the week to fill their orders at about the same figures as ruled at the close of last week. This morning the market was very quiet. We quote Philadelphia hogs at $10 50@10 75, Baltimore at $9 50@10, and Yorkers at $9@9 50 ₱ hundred.

SHEEP—The run continues good, and market dull. The receipts are generally inferior and common in quality. Choice sheep are in request at full prices; for fair to good $5 50@6 ₱ hundred, and for very extra 50@75c higher. The common and inferior grades are dull of sale at any price, ranging from $1 ₱ head to $3 50 ₱ cwt, as to quality and condition. Farmers and Western drovers should keep this class at home until there is a better market, as nobody wants them now.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 132⅞@133.

NEW YORK, August 26—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5@7 ₱ cent.

STERLING

Dull and heavy at 109⅝@109¾.

GOLD

Heavy and lower; opened at 133¼ and closed at 132⅞@133. Carrying rates 6 ₱ cent to flat. Clearances one hundred and thirty-three millions.

GOVERNMENTS

A shade higher and firm. Coupons '81, 123⅛@123⅜; do '62, 123⅛@123⅜; do '64, 122⅛@122⅜; do '65, 122⅛@122⅜; do new, 120⅝@120⅞; do '67, 120@120⅛; do '68, 120⅛@120⅜; 10-40's, 114⅛@114⅜; Pacifics 110⅝@110¾.

STATE BONDS

Quiet and steady. Missouris, 86⅝; old Tennessees, 81; new, 53⅝; old Virginias, 76; new, 78; old North Carolinas, 35⅝; new, 69¾.

STOCKS.

The stock market during the morning was strong. Central selling at 205, Hudson at 160¾, and Erie at 37¾, while fluctuations in other shares were unimportant. The announcement that Erie had issued a harmonious running arrangement with Lake Shore caused a sharp decline, particularly on Vanderbilt shares and Erie, the latter closing weak and very dull.

5-20 PRICES.

Canton 58; Cumberland 34¾; Western Union 34¾; Quicksilver 13⅝; Mariposa 7; do preferred 12; Pacific Mail 80⅞; Adams Express 56⅞; Wells, Fargo 18; American 36¾; United States 68⅜; New York Central 203⅞; Harlem 130¾; preferred 96; Hudson 160¾; Reading 96⅜; Erie 38; preferred 55; Michigan Central 129; Michigan Southern 105⅛; Illinois Central 137⅜; Pittsburgh 101⅝; Rock Island 104⅛; Northwestern 83⅞; do preferred 95¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 104; Chicago and Alton 138; do preferred 79½; Fort Wayne 88⅝; Terre Haute 32; do preferred 87½; Chicago and Alton, Ex dividend 138½; Ohio and Mississippi 31¾; Burlington and Quincy 135.

MINING SHARES.

Smith & Parmelee $5; Greeley $2 25; Tudor Lead $4 25. Boston prices—Calumet 49; Copper Falls 8½; Isle Royale 13½; Hecla 80; Quincy 75.

Sub-Treasury balance $61,929,997.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 26, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firmer.

FLOUR—Quiet; sales at 6@6 37½ for spring extras. WHEAT—More active and 1c higher; sales of No. 2 at $1 23@$1 36, closing weak at $1 23; sales of No. 1at $1 35; this afternoon market easier; No. 2 nominally $1 23, cash and seller, August; $1 23@1 23½, seller September.

CORN—Moderately active, steady and 2c higher. No. 2 open-ed at 88c, advanced to 89c, and closed quiet at 88c; rejected in good demand and 2@3c higher; sales at 85@85½c; No. 2 mixed 86c; this afternoon market easier at 87c for No. 2; seller September. OATS—Firmer and 1c higher; No. 2 opened at 46½c, receded to 45¾, and closed firm at 46¼c; No. 2 mixed reported at 44½@45c.

RYE—Moderately active and firm; sales No. 2 at 90c; reject-ed at 80@82c, closing at 90c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Firm and 2@3c higher; sales of No. 2 at $1 20, seller September.

HIGHWINES—Firm; sales on new at $1 18, holders asking $1 20 at the close.

PORK—Quiet and firm; common to prime Cuba.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork steady at $23 25@23 50; seller September. Bulk meats quiet and firm. Lard quiet at 18@18½c. Dry salted shoulders 18½c; rough sides 18¾c; short ribs 18⅝@17c; seed pickled hams 18@19c.

CATTLE—Quiet at $4@5 40 for common to extra cows; $5 90@6 25 for fair to good steers.

HOGS—Dull and 15@25c lower; sales at $8 50@8 80 for common; $8 90@9 25 for fair to medium; $9 40@9 for good to extra prime.

FREIGHTS—Less active and 1c higher.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Cotton in fair request; sales 1,650 bales at 34¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 18,700 bbls and 12,850 bags; flour heavy and 5@10c lower; sales 8,100 bbls at $5 70@6 30 for superfine State and Western; $6 90@7 10 for extra State; $6 70@7 15 for extra Western; $7 20@7 45 for white wheat extra; $6 90@7 25 for round hoop Ohio; $7 30@8 for trade brands. St. Louis $6 60@10 60 for good to choice do, closing quiet. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal quiet and 10c lower; common scarce and quiet. Whisky quiet; sales 125 bbls western at $1 29 free. Provisions—Pork quiet and firmer; new mess $24 50@25 00; new prime $23 50@24 00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and firmer; middles nominal. Lard quiet and steady; sales 500 bbls at 18½@18¾c. Butter—Receipts of rosin 2,273 bushels; sales unreported. Spirits turpentine quiet at 42½@43c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and steady. Sugar—Receipts 25,123 bushels; sales 1,000 bbls; market quiet and unchanged. Coffee—Receipts 1,000 bags; sales 1,000 bags; market quiet and steady. Freights to Liverpool quiet, cotton 4⅝@5⅝c; and corn 5½c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 26.—Flour dull, but advanced 25c on all grades, except family. Wheat firm; prime red $1 40@1 45. Corn steady; white $1 10@1 15; yellow at 1 16. Oats firm at 60@65c. Rye dull at $1 10@1 15. Mess pork quiet at $24 00. Bacon—shoulders firm, Lard quiet at 20@21c. Whisky dull at $1 25.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 26.—Flour dull. Wheat unchanged; white $1 40@1 42; regular do $1 37; No 2 white Wabash $1 32; amber $1 37; No 1 red $1 28½; No 2 do at $1 30. No 2 corn at 85. Corn made better. No 2 oats at 52. Oats steady; No 1 seller, September, 44c; No 2 46, spot.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 26.—Cotton—low middling 33c; receipts, 7 bales; exports, 18 bales. Corn 80@85c. Bran $16@19 00. Oats 50c. Hay $25. Wheat unchanged. Flour—super $8@8 00. Meal—kiln dried $4 @$4 75. Bacon firm; sides 19½@20c; shoulders 16½c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, August 26.—Flour lower; sales 1,00 bbls at $7 25@$7 75 for No 1 spring. Wheat dull; sales 7,000 bush No 1 Milwaukee club at $1 30. Corn dull; sales 7,000 bush No 2 at 86c; 3,500 do at $1 06, 4,000 do at $1 02. Canal freights—wheat 9½c; corn 8½c to New York.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 26.—Flour—receipts 2,000 bbls; market steady at $5@6 50 for low grades; $7@8 50 for improved demand and this afternoon market better; No. 2 white $1 37@1 38; regular $1 25. Corn—No. 1 $1 03. Oats 38c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Dry goods—Improved demand for cotton goods generally; prices rule quite uniform at previous rates.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

FLOUR DEALERS.

Pearl Mill Superior Flour.

We are now receiving very choice SOUTHERN WHEAT, and making our Flour entirely from it.

Pearl Flour, made from Selected White Wheat.

Fancy Flour, made from Selected White Wheat.

Pearl Family Red Brand—the best Family Flour in the market, made from choice White and Amber Wheat.

Pearl Superfine Red Brand—made from choice Red Wheat, high ground and gives very good satisfaction.

Pearl Extra Flour is the best for the money in the market. Our Cleaning Machinery is not surpassed by any in the country.

See that all Sacks are sealed and labeled with date of manufacture.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,

Pearl Mills, Allegheny.

Pittsburgh City Mills Flours.

Our NEW PATENT CLEANING MACHINERY just put in, is the latest and best in the country, and separates everything foreign from the Wheat, and so completely secures it that the bull is partially removed before grinding, consequently our Flours are *WHITER AND PURER* than any others on the market. Our Brands are

PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS,

Made from Missouri and Southern Illinois Amber Winter Wheat.

ECLIPSE MILLS,

A choice Red and Amber Winter Wheat Flour.

MIAMI VALLEY MILLS,

Equal to Best Ohio Flours.

J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,

PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Boats have passed down to-day—Mountain Belle at seven A. M., Lawrence at eleven A. M., and Keaton at eight P. M. River raised six inches. Weather warm and cloudy, with slight showers. H.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 26, 1869.

River stationary, with one foot of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 78° at 4 P. M. C.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., August 26, 1869.

River stationary, with one foot of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 84° at 4 P. M. W.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., August 26, 1869.

River falling slowly with eighteen inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 74° at 6 P. M. F.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, August 26, 1869.

River still unchanged, Weather clear; thermometer 80° in the shade at 4 P. M. C.

RIVER NEWS.

THE RIVER.—The marks last evening on the Monongahela pier indicated two feet six inches, large, and falling. There is, however, over three feet of water in the shoalest parts. The only arrival was the Dew Drop. She returns to Parkersburg this day at noon. Give her a call.

THE crew of the steamer Belle Vernon left for Parkersburg yesterday, in order to bring up that boat.

IN the present stage of water continues the Belle, Captain Sholes, will enter the Parkersburg trade on Wednesday next.

UNTIL the locks are repaired in the slackwater, the United States Mail Packets will leave the Company's wharfboat daily at 5 P. M.

CINCINNATI PACKET.—The Gen. Anderson, Capt. Muhleman, and the St. Mary, Capt. Sweeny, will enter the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati trade as weekly packets.

ST. JOSEPH.—The *Union* says: Passengers from up the river say there is but eighteen inches of water on the rapids—lower than known at any time before for years—and a number of boats are aground near Fort Peck.

THE Gendale is in the dock undergoing a thorough and complete repair, and will be ready for the opening of navigation in the fall. Captain Hare intends making her as good as new.

THE monitor Harpy has arrived at Memphis, having been pulled up the bars. She drew ten feet, and can hardly pass over the bars. She will probably remain here until we have a rain.

HOT FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG.—The light draught steamer Dew Drop, Captain Dixon, takes her departure this day at 12 M. for the above ports. This boat draws only nine inches, light, and is probably the lightest draught steamer now running. Captain Dixon is an experienced and attentive officer. Any business entrusted to this boat will be attended to in a satisfactory manner.

MOUND CITY.—The *Journal* says: Josiah Harding, one of the crew accompanying the monitors taken down the river by the Ira Hamnieh, fell overboard and was drowned, when but a few miles above this city, on Friday of this point. He was an Englishman by birth, and came from Cincinnati. Work at the Ways is progressing finely. The immense wharfboat for the St. Louis and Keokuk Packet Co. is up, and is rapidly nearing completion, and a large force is engaged on the Robert E. Lee.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE STEAMBOAT FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.—The Star belonged to Thomas W. Drowne, lawyer and title agent, four-fifths, and Lewis Wehrem, of Franklin county, one-fifth. The latter interest was insured in the Home, of New Haven, for $5,000, and the former for $10,000 in offices not now known, but supposed to be in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. The War Eagle was owned by Capt. Bellinger and Stockman, Gross, Green, and insured for $5,000 in the Home, of New Haven, and National, of Boston. She was valued in April at $8,000. The Gossiper is claimed to be worth $22,500, but her last underwriters' valuation was $15,000.

THE Davenport *Democrat* says: The Mississippi is an anomaly to river men this year. It has been reported daily rising all the time, and still there is no extra amount of water. Without warning it commenced to fall, and so rapid was the fall decline that boats and craft found themselves fast on sand bars and rocks. Above the work on the rapids at Lyons Chain shut the boats out of the channel, and after running through the raft channel for two days, the Northern Line divided its boats into short lines and transferred around the rocks. Going down the rapids unloaded and light again, crossing the Rapids without any difficulty, and still the waters affirm the work. It has not risen. The old river has many strange and curious freaks, but we venture it has never more completely puzzled river men.

THE New Orleans *Times* of Sunday, says: We are informed on good authority that there is at present going on in St. Louis an organization of some of the merchants, with the view of pleasing the trade between Vicksburg and Shreveport, La., a line of steamers to connect with Vicksburg with the other lines that run from St. Louis to Vicksburg. This is a fearful blow at our New Orleans merchants, and particularly at the insurance companies. It is alleged that shippers can ship their goods from St. Louis to Shreveport at 15 cents less, and insurance than the same can be done from this port. Now is the time for our merchants, and others interested in the prosperity of this city, to take proper steps to counteract such a pernicious movement. If they do not, they may regret it at some future day.

LOUISVILLE—STATE OF THE LOWER OHIO.—River continues to decline slowly. The boats which have spent several days on Portland bar succeeded in working off last night and this morning. The bar is yet in a lumpy condition, and no well defined channel has cut out. The Indiana arrived, and is lying at New Albany. She will reship her freight on the rapids. The work on the rapids at Sycamore Chain shut the boats out of the channel, and after running through the raft channel for two days, the Northern Line divided its boats into short lines and transferred around the rocks. Going down and unloaded and light again, crossing the Rapids without any difficulty, and still the waters affirm the work. It has not risen. The old river has many strange and curious freaks, but we venture it has never more completely puzzled river men.

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IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R—Duquesne Depot.

NOTE.—The following is only the freight received and remaining on the platforms of this station up to three o'clock yesterday afternoon:

J. H. Lorentz, jr. & Bro., Dewortb, P. & co, 1 do do; W W Wallace, 1 do connin; H Stebold, 1 do; state; W J Hamilton & co, 1 bdl; Bowman, 2 bales; Jones & L, 1 do; Hussey, Wells & co, 1 do; Lippincott & Co, 1 do; Lippincott & Co, 1 do; Lippincott &

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

The Institute reassembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and was opened with prayer.

After the reading and approval of the minutes, Miss Grace King delivered a lecture on drawing. Miss King's lectures have been exceedingly interesting, and prior to her departure for Cleveland yesterday she received a unanimous vote of thanks from the Institute.

Prof. Jones, of Erie, delivered an interesting lecture on the pronunciation of words, after which the audience were entertained with some delightful music.

Mrs. Rudisill conducted a reading exercise, the teachers forming themselves into a class. The lady gave some excellent suggestions regarding the quality of voice, pitch, force, melody, gestures, etc., and the exercises throughout were very interesting.

After listening to some music the Institute adjourned until one o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Institute reassembled at two o'clock, and commenced by singing selection No. 7 of the songs arranged for the session.

Mr. J. P. Andrews was introduced and opened the discussion upon the subject of mental arithmetic. There were many who thought that mental arithmetic should not be taught as a distinct branch in our common schools. He thought that it should be taught more fully than it was. The opposition to teaching it thoroughly in our common schools arose principally from the opposition of those teachers who were not thoroughly qualified to teach it. The child should not be shown an arithmetic until it was qualified to multiply, subtract, add and divide. The great object of mental arithmetic was to discipline the mind and if the mind was disciplined to that extent where all arithmetic could be performed mentally, he could see no objection to it. There were not one-tenth enough examples in any one arithmetic to thoroughly teach the child the rule under which they were placed.

Prof. Burt said nearly all arithmetic was mental, and with a great amount of practice persons could undoubtedly attain great rapidity in the use of figures. But if mental arithmetic were made to take the place of written, the most valuable and perfect machinery in the world would be lost. By giving so much attention to mental arithmetic time would be lost that could be better employed in other branches. Teachers were worn out by the great amount of labor required of them, and more time was expended on mental arithmetic than was really necessary. [Applause.]

Mr. Harrison thought as gymnastics were necessary to physical development so mental arithmetic was available as a kind of mental gymnastics. It was valuable as mental discipline. It was too often taught from a text book and the child got a certain amount of mental labor.

Mr. Kelly believed in mental arithmetic, but he thought there was too much of a tendency to make it a hobby in school, to the sacrifice of other branches.

Professor Luckey said he had paid considerable attention to the subject during the past year, and he thought we had been having a little too much mental arithmetic in Western Pennsylvania within the past year. Colonel was a good thing; but almost every one would hesitate before taking it to excess. Mental arithmetic had been studied until there were scores of teachers who could solve every example in the mental arithmetic in use, and who could not yet solve simple examples in proportion. The records of examinations at his office would show that nine-tenths of all applicants examined for certificates to teach, were No. 1 in mental arithmetic, and a great many of them were 2 or 4 in written arithmetic. Hence he inferred that the theory and practice of mental arithmetic was almost useless when it went beyond fractions.

Mr. J. H. Pryor was introduced and gave a brief address upon the subject of infinite series, illustrating by black-board exercises.

Mrs. Anna T. Randall read the "Charge of the Light Brigade," and then conducted an exercise on methods for variety in reading. There were concert reading, one pupil naming the punctuation marks, and individual reading, the class naming the pauses, reading until the pupil made a mistake, reading in dialogues, choosing sides, looking-glass reading, reading and calling names, giving examples gathered from the play grounds, dictating lessons, medley reading, volunteer reading, and voting for the best reader.

During one of the exercises one of the teachers was requested to state something she had heard another person say during the last half hour. She said "I wonder one of the teachers will do with the teachers who fail to attend the Institute, I wonder if they will be let off."

At the conclusion of the exercise Mrs. Randall read "The Bells," by Poe.

The Institute then took a recess of five minutes.

Mr. Jones then delivered a lecture on Geography, occupying the time until adjournment.

Institute adjourned until half past seven P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute assembled at half-past seven o'clock, and opened by the song, "Work, for the Night is Coming."

Rev. Mr. Evans, of Minersville, then delivered an interesting lecture, entitled "Plumes."

On motion of Dr. Kerns, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Evans for his able lecture, and he was requested to furnish a copy for publication with the minutes of the Association.

The Allegheny Quartette Club then sang "The Good Old Days of Yore."

The audience, lead by the Club, then sang "Sweet By and By."

Mrs. Randall then delivered an address upon the subject of natural reading. Every great artist was a student of nature, and this should be remembered by the reader. There was more meaning in the tone of the voice as in what there was said. The same words repeated in one tone would attract a child and in another would repulse it. The teacher should take advantage of this. In conclusion of her excellent lecture the lecturer said that the first requisite of the teacher of reading, which she would have faithfully cultivated, was common sense.

Mrs. Randall then read "The Burning Prairie."

The Quartette Club sang "Just Twenty Years Ago."

Mrs. Randall then read a humorous selection entitled "Darius Green and his Flying Machine." The manner in which it was rendered called forth an encore, and the accomplished elocutionist then read "No Seats in Heaven."

Professor Burtt announced that an entertainment would be given on Friday evening for the benefit of Mrs. Randall, and expressed the hope that there would be a large attendance.

The Quartette Club then sang "Sleep, Gentle Lady."

The Institute adjourned to meet at half-past nine o'clock this morning.

First Ward, Allegheny—Republican Vigilance Committee.

A meeting of the Republican voters of the First ward, was held Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, for the purpose of appointing a Vigilance Committee for the ensuing campaign, the following named gentlemen being selected:

H. B. Lerg,	Jos. Fleming,
W. P. Hunker,	John F. Jennings,
Robt. White,	Robt. Graham,
R. E. Brown,	John P. Jennings,
D. M. Smith,	Henry Gerwig,
Jos. Donald,	James Cavin,
Jas. Orr,	P. Shriver,
Jesse Dyer,	Ulah King,
W. G. Ayres,	Wm. Frazier,
Isaac Craig,	Wm. Young,
J. C. Smith,	Edw. D. Owens,
Wm. Irwin,	Samuel Dyer,
Jas. Hastings,	John Scott,
Henry Wabash,	R. Smith,
G. O. Phillips,	Alex. Pitcairn,
Wm. H. Riddle,	W. C. Stockton,
John Ross,	A. S. Bell,
Thos. Bonfield,	C. F. Marthens,
Samuel Kain,	A. F. Baldwin,
John Sickens,	Robt. Thompson,
Jas. D. McGill,	M. Richard,
Wm. Hamilton,	Thos. Scandrett,
H. Larimer,	Alex. Hanna,
G. W. Rebley,	Jas. Caldwell,
W. A. Caldwell,	Geo. Mathews,
Robt. Pitcairn,	Stephen Mercer,
Jas. Irwin,	Jas. Beaton,
John Morrow,	

No other business before the meeting, it adjourned with the request for the Vigilance Committee to meet at the same place on Friday evening, September 3, at 7:30.

New Fall Goods.

Mrs. James Caldwell, of No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny, informs his patrons through our advertising columns that he has just opened a rich variety of new fall goods, consisting of prints, chintzes, alpacas, mohair lustres, poplins, plain and fancy silks, flannels, etc., etc. The assortment is most complete. All of the articles are very cheap, considering the quality, and some of them are offered at remarkably low prices. The ladies customers of this popular house should call at their earliest convenience and examine the goods. Jobbers will also find it to their advantage to make an early call. See advertisement on first page.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court yesterday morning, Judge McCandless presiding, a petition signed by Messrs. Knable & Picking, and several other firms in this city, asking that J. K. Smith, of Monongahela City, be declared a bankrupt. The petitioners set forth that the respondent was indebted to them for various amounts, and that being insolvent and confessed judgment in the Court of Common Pleas, of Washington county, in favor of A. M. Smith, with a view of giving him a preference over other creditors, and for the purpose of delaying the operations of the bankrupt law. An order to show cause was made returnable on the 15th of October.

LET GO.—We stated yesterday that a dispatch had been received at the Mayor's office on Wednesday night, dated Springfield, Illinois, requesting the authorities to arrest a negro, then *en route* to Pittsburgh. He arrived at two o'clock yesterday morning, and was taken into custody. A silver watch was found in his possession, which had been stolen at Springfield, but a letter in his pocket showing that he was discharged. The darkey received the watch in a trade and knew not that it was stolen. The dispatch ordered his dismissal in case he forked over the repeater, which he did, and hence his release.

ANOTHER DETACHMENT.—Another detachment or squad of the Workhouse will be made to take up their line of march for Claremont today, there to do duty for thirty days. The following individuals will comprise the squad: John Martin, Wm. Davis, Ferdinand Schafer, Barney Gallagher, Malachi Brady and Henry Schnitte. They will leave at nine A. M., by way of Western Pennsylvania Railroad, accompanied by Officers Cupple and Dressler, and after a ride of about forty minutes will arrive at their destination.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—The verdict of the Coroner's Jury, in the case of the man killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Wilkinsburg, on Monday night, was accidental death. The remains, as stated by us yesterday, proved to be those of Edward M. Taylor, of Port Perry, Mr. Moore, father-in-law of the deceased, having called at the Coroner's office, and fully identified the articles exhibited as having belonged to Mr. Taylor. The description he gives of his son-in-law leaves no doubt of the identity. The body, we understand, will be removed to Port Perry for final burial.

THE LATE SILK ROBBERY.—George Warner, the young man charged before Alderman Humbert with the larceny of several hundred dollars worth of silks from Phillip Graff's store, No. 90 Market street, had a hearing yesterday, and in default of $2,000 bail was finally committed for trial. About $600 worth of the silks have been recovered.

JAIL COMMITMENTS.—There were fourteen commitments from Mayor Brash on file in the office of the jail yesterday, but strange to say, of the number only one of the sexes will go to the workhouse, the terms of the others being quite brief.

ARRESTED FOR BATHING.—A boy who had been frequently warned by the police, not to bathe in the rivers in daylight, was yesterday caught in the act, and conveyed to the lock-up where he was held for a hearing.

CITY COUNCILS.—A regular monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh will be held on Monday next at two P. M.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Sewerage Bonds—The Second Ward Square—Street Committee Report—The Water Supply in the Second and Third Wards—The Allegheny Library—The Poor Farm Question Laid on the Table—The City Building to be Repainted—Miscellaneous Matters.

The Councils of Allegheny City met in regular session, in their respective Chambers, City Building, last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER ..... *President.*
J. R. ONLEY ..... *Clerk.*

President McBRIER occupied the chair, and on a call of the roll the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Callery, English, Faulkner, Gwinner, Hall, Long, Morrison, Gilmore, J. C. Patterson, Phillips, Riddle and Reiter.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, &c.

Mr. ENGLISH presented a petition for the establishment of a grade on Lombard street, Seventh ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also, a petition from Columbus Coleman, Esq., for a water pipe on Spring alley. Referred to Water Committee.

Also, a petition to have Spring alley changed to a street, it being twenty-four feet in width.

Mr. ENGLISH suggested that the name selected be either Columbus or Coleman street. No action taken.

SEWERAGE BONDS.

Mr. HALL, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted a report, accompanied by an ordinance authorizing the Controller to prepare bonds to pay for the construction of sewers now under contract. The report was accepted and the ordinance taken up as in *committee of the whole*. The ordinance was moved to amend by fixing the amount of bonds at $25,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved an amendment to the amendment that the amount be $75,000.

Another amendment was offered by Mr. ENGLISH to the effect that the bonds be issued to pay for sewers under contract and those which may be placed under contract. The last amendment was adopted.

The rules were then suspended, and the ordinance as amended, passed finally.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CITY PROPERTY.

Mr. RIDDLE, from the Committee on City Property, presented a report, accompanied by a resolution authorizing the Committee to advertise for proposals for enclosing the Second Ward Square with an iron fence, the price of said fence not to exceed four dollars per foot.

A resolution authorizing the purchase of three clocks, one for each of the Council Chambers and Controller's office, the price not to exceed ten dollars each, was also reported.

The report was accepted and the first resolution adopted. The second resolution in reference to clocks was laid on the table on motion of Mr. PHILLIPS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, chairman of the Committee on Streets and Sewers, presented a report covering various matters considered by the committee. The report was received and adopted.

An ordinance providing for the changing of the name of Spring alley, First ward, to Coleman street, which accompanied the report, was adopted.

A general ordinance fixing the width of sidewalks in twenty-four alleys at five feet, was also adopted.

A resolution for widening Pasture Lane, from North avenue to Washington avenue, to sixty feet, was laid over.

A resolution for the opening of Jefferson street, from west line of Beckfield's lot to Ackley alley, a distance of fifty feet, was adopted.

The profile for grade of Evans alley was approved.

The profile for change of grade on Madison avenue, Seventh ward, was also approved.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. LONG, from the Water Committee, offered a report from that Committee in reference to the short supply of water in the Second and Third wards.

The following resolutions accompanied the report:

Resolved, That the Committee on Water be and they are hereby authorized to tap the Basin on the north side and lay twenty-inch and twelve-inch pipes *via* Willow street, Spring Garden avenue, Ohara street, Norwood avenue, James street and Hemlock street, to connect with the water main on Federal street.

Resolved, That the Committee on Water, in connection with the Engineer and Superintendent of Water Works, be instructed to inquire into and report upon a new and proper site for the water reservoir.

The report was accepted.

Mr. HALL said the proposed improvement would require an outlay of perhaps $70,000, and then to have to procure another basin the first outlay would be lost money.

Mr. LONG stated that an estimate of the cost of supplying the wards named would not exceed $30,000. The resolutions were adopted.

ALLEGHENY LIBRARY.

Mr. ENGLISH, from the Special Committee appointed in reference to the Library, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree. The report was received and filed.

ROBINSON STREET.

Mr. LONG offered a resolution instructing the Street Committee, Park Commissioners and the City Engineer, to inquire into and report the expediency of opening, grading and paving of Robinson street, to same street in the Fifth ward, and connect with the same.

Adopted, after striking out the words "Park Commissioners and City Engineer."

EVANS ALLEY.

Mr. FAULKNER presented a remonstrance from the citizens on Evans alley, between Nixon street and Washington avenue, Sixth ward, against setting curb on that alley, for the reason that it is only twenty-five feet wide. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

APPOINTMENT OF PAGES.

Mr. RIDDLE offered a resolution instructing the President of Councils to appoint a page for each branch, at a salary not to exceed $25 per annum. Adopted.

WESTERN AVENUE SIDEWALK.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered a resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to repair the sidewalk on Western avenue, between Marion and Irwin avenue's paved. Adopted.

A COMMON OR CONFLICT.

Select Council adhered to their former action in reference to the resolution reported by the committee on city property, recommending the erection of an iron fence around the Second ward square and appointed Messrs. Riddle and Faulkner a Committee of Conference.

CITY HALL AND THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

Mr. HALL offered a resolution instructing the committee on city property to have the city hall repainted, and the walls of the Council Chamber's painted and frescoed or papered, as the Committee deem best. The resolution was adopted.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK - - - - - - - President.
R. DILWORTH - - - - - - - - Clerk.

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Comley, Grenet, Hanna, Hastings, Kopp, Mc-Neill, Neal, Ober, Price, Porter, Seidle, Tate, Thompson, Voegtly, Warner and President Slack.

The minutes of the proceeding meeting were read and approved.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

Mr. HANNA offered a resolution for the erection of a drinking fountain, on the First ward square, at a cost not to exceed $100—the funds to be taken from the contingent fund. Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. PRICE—Resolution instructing the Weighmaster of the Diamond to keep the square in good order and clean, and authorizing him to employ assistance for that purpose. Laid over.

Mr. TATE—Remonstrance against the grading of Jefferson street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. WARNER, petition from property holders on Market street, asking that the sidewalks be allowed to remain at their present width—twelve feet. Referred to Street Committee with power to act.

Also, the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Water be instructed to report to Councils the reasons for the short supply of water lately complained to the city by the contractors, Wm. Smith & Co. Adopted.

REPORT OF WHARF COMMITTEE.

Mr. HASTINGS presented the report of the Wharf Committee, adversely to the opening of the channel of the Allegheny to the Ohio, believing it unwise to go into expenditure for the purpose. Also in the matter of extending the wharf to the Suspension bridge, the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Sewer Commission be authorized to have the Federal street sewer extended into the river a sufficient distance to enable the Wharf Committee to extend the wharf to the Suspension bridge. Adopted.

THE CITY POOR FARM.

At the meeting of Councils held December 10th, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Directors of the Poor Farm be and they are hereby authorized and requested to purchase the farm of Messrs. David and William Boyd, situated in Indiana township.

It is claimed that, under the authority conferred by this resolution, two of the Directors of the Poor (Messrs. Garst and Brown) contracted for the purchase of the Boyd Farm, containing one hundred and thirty acres, at $500 per acre, (with six acres off for woods, etc.,) making a total expenditure of $62,000.

At the last meeting of Common Council the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Directors of the Poor be requested to furnish Councils all the facts connected with the purchase of the Boyd farm.

When this resolution came up in Select Council it was non-concurred in and referred to the Committee on Poor Farm. The reason for this action was, that in adopting the resolution Councils would thereby admit that the Boyd farm had actually been purchased, which is not admitted by many of the members. No money has yet been paid, but the Messrs. Boyd claim that the city is actually liable for the whole of the purchase money, and as they have not been making any use of the ground, they propose bringing suit to enforce the consummation of the contract.

Common Council adhered to their action, in passing the resolution, and asked for a committee of conference. Messrs. Tate, Thompson and Comley were appointed on the part of Common Council, and Messrs. Hall and Long on the part of Select. The committee, after consultation, reported in favor of laying the resolution on the table.

This action leaves the whole matter in a very unsatisfactory shape, and Councils will soon be compelled to take some definite action on the subject. Some of the members contend that the action of the Council of last year is not binding on this Council, but this is rather an extraordinary position to assume, if a majority of the directors proceed to take the Boyd farm—and it is stated that there is ample proof of this—the city will be compelled to consummate the bargain. The remaining directors, Mr. Murdock is in favor of purchasing the Breckenridge farm, near Tarentum, but it is said to be entirely too far from the city, and much inferior to the Boyd farm, which is within eight miles of the city.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

The ordinance relative to an eight mill assessment for sewers, laid over at last meeting, was called up and indefinitely postponed—yeas 10; nays 6.

SEWER BONDS.

The ordinance from Select, providing for the issue of bonds for the payment of such sewers as are now under contract, and shall be put under contract in the future, being read in Common Council,

Mr. McNEILL offered an amendment providing for the issue of bonds sufficient to pay for all sewers built this far, which was lost.

Mr. WARNER then proposed an amendment pending which the hour of adjournment arrived.

Mr. TATE moved a suspension of the rule relative to adjournment, which was lost, and Council stood adjourned.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—A little boy named Robinson, aged about twelve years, was drowned in the Allegheny river opposite the foot of Allegheny avenue at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was in the river bathing, and following a number of other boys got beyond his depth. Being unable to swim he was drowned. The body was recovered soon after and carried to the office of Dr. F. W. Herron who endeavored to resuscitate him, but without success. The parents of the boy reside on Franklin street below Bidwell avenue, Sixth ward. He was a son of Mr. Robinson, clothier on Market street. An inquest will be held to-day.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.—Tickets for Lent's New York Circus, which opens in Allegheny City on Monday, are now for sale at Hoffman & Hale's Opera House music store. This Circus offers powerful attractions, and has attained a very high reputation for the refined and unexceptionable character of its entertainment.

SACRILEGE.

Outrageous Destruction of Church Property.

A correspondent, writing from Sand Patch, Pa., to the *Catholic*, of this city, gives the following account of a gross outrage perpetrated at that place. Some ruffians broke into the Catholic Church at this place on last Saturday afternoon, the 21st inst., and made a complete wreck of everything inside the church. The vestments were cut and torn into shreds; the altar fence was scattered and trampled on the floor; the chalice and plate were broken and hammered into a lump; the tabernacle was torn from the altar and broken; the mass book torn to pieces, and scattered over the pews and floor, and the altar cloth, &c., destroyed and besmeared with filth. Such a complete wreck was never before witnessed in a church. A person strongly suspected of being the leader of the pack of ruffians who committed this dastardly act saved himself by leaving the place. The excitement among the congregation is very great, and fears are entertained that certain suspected parties will suffer at the hands of these outraged people. The parties most strongly suspected are living in the neighborhood, and if any positive proof can be had will be arrested. The church stands away from the main road, and is so completely surrounded by trees that a person passing could not see it. Of course several parties were interested in this outrage, and had a watch kept to prevent being disturbed while at their work of destruction."

AQUATIC.

A Race Open for all Amateurs—A Golden Opportunity—Will it be Improved.

The manly art, aquatic, appears to be flourishing, as usual, in our midst, and men appear as ready to make games and bet upon them as in any former days of the aquatic celebrities.

A number of our citizens have arranged for a row upon the Monongahela, to take place on Saturday, for purses of five, twenty and fifty dollars. The race is open for all amateurs, up to 7 o'clock, P. M., to-day. At Kennedy's pool selling will take place this evening.

The following contestants have entered for the race: Harry Grimes, Joseph Scott, Joe. Key, Jr., and Tim O'Brien.

Lewis H. Mulholland has challenged Fred. Wolf, formerly of Pittsburgh, to row a race over the Louisville course, a distance of five miles, for a purse of $500.

A good example in the aquatic line was furnished at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 21st inst., in a boat race of three miles, between Edwards of Covington, Ky., and Rimble, of Zanesville. It was won by the latter in twenty-four minutes, the water being rough at the time and an ordinary skiff being used.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brash.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

John Muller entered complaint against Henry Cotton for the larceny of $17. The parties are boarders at Mrs. Mcguire's, Fourth avenue, and both, it seems, were together on Wednesday, intoxicated. Muller testified that Supposing that Cotton had taken it, he made information as stated. The accused was arrested, but after a hearing was discharged, being no evidence to connect him with the theft.

WAR OF THE CLOTHIERS.

Every now and then a war between the clothiers on Sixth street is declared, and ere peace is restored several persons are "laid out" by the law. Yesterday the proprietor of a clothing store on Sixth street appeared before the Mayor and charged James Sampson and James Simonton, salesmen in rival clothing stores, with disorderly conduct, said offense consisting in the latter using abusive and insulting language to deponent and his salesman. It was in evidence at the hearing that Simonton went into the store of the prosecutor, insulted him very obscenely and then spit in Jacob Steiner, the salesman's, face. The prisoners, as well as the prosecutor, were represented by counsel and the hearing lasted for two hours. The Mayor reserved his decision until to-day.

WAR OF TAE RACES.

John Smith and Dillon Seebrook, both colored men, and employed as laborers at a new building corner of Wylie avenue and Roberts, got into a difficulty between one and two o'clock which culminated in their arrest and incarceration in the watch house. Seebrook, it seems, called Smith a black horse, and Smith, who became exasperated, told Seebrook to "take dat back or he would whip him." He whipped him, and until the police appeared both were found on the second story of the building pummeling away at each other, as though they were on terra firma, when, in fact, they were on the joists, and liable at any minute to slip through. With great difficulty the police reached the combatants, both of whom were locked up for a hearing this morning.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

John McHenry, the young man charged with robbing the dwelling of Mr. Charles Meskimen, No. 23 Bedford avenue, an account of which has been given in the *Commercial*, yesterday committed for trial by Mayor Brush.

A STOLEN WHEELBARROW.

Yesterday afternoon the police noticed an influential member of our common Council on the Allegheny wharf wrangling about a wheelbarrow which a man named John Smith had in his possession. The gentleman officer on the spot when the Councilman informed him that the wheelbarrow belonged to him and that it had been stolen. Smith was taken into custody, and conveyed to the lock-up, where he stated on his arrival that a man whom he did not know had loaned their wheelbarrow to him, and there being no desire to prosecute, Smith was discharged.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

AMICABLY SETTLED.

Elizabeth Woods accused G. Singleton with surety of the peace before Alderman Butler, alleging that he had threatened her with personal violence. The parties were married, but the case was amicably settled, each party paying half the costs.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

GAVE BAIL.

Chas. Winters was arrested and taken before Alderman Thomas yesterday, on information for surety of the peace preferred by William Woodward, whom it seems Winters threatened to whip. Winters was unable to procure to give bail for his appearance at court, which he did, and the prisoner was released.

[Before Justice Hill, of East Birmingham

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Elizabeth Fenne made information against George Jacob, charging him with assault and battery. She alleged that the defendant pushed her violently and otherwise abused her. A warrant was issued.

The same prosecutrix charged Margaret Jacob, wife of the defendant in the above case, with surety of the peace, and a warrant was issued before Justice Schmolze, of Ormsby Borough.]

MISCHIEVOUS BOYS.

Four boys were before Justice Schmolze, of Ormsby Borough, yesterday, for stealing fruit from the orchard of Mrs. Wharton, in Birmingham. They were fined five dollars and costs each, upon the payment of which they were released.

Regimental Reunion.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, will hold their first annual reunion at Lafayette Hall, in this city, on Thursday, September 9th. The members will meet at the Hall in the morning, at half-past ten o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting their organization, electing officers for the ensuing year, and fixing the place of next meeting. In the afternoon, at two o'clock, the reunion will take place, when an oration will be delivered by Colonel Fred. S. Ryfer, and a discussion had on matters of interest. In the evening there will be a hop and banquet. The management is to include the wives and lady friends of gentlemen of this city, who served in the Seventy-seventh, and from our knowledge of them we are free to say that the reunion and its accessories will be of the most delightful character.

SHOULD BE INQUIRED INTO.—What guarantee have you that you are not using daily in your family injurious and filthy adulterations mixed with ground spices, and roasted coffee made from musty and rotten coffee? See "Reward of Five Hundred Dollars," on second page, for any adulteration found in the spices of the Pure Spice Mills of Arbuckle & Co., wholesale grocers and proprietors of the Pure Spice Mills, 242 and 244 Liberty street. They warrant every package of their roasted coffee to be made from *perfectly sound coffee*.

At New York Prices.

T. C. Jenkins & Bro., with their Teas and Coffees are attracting considerable attention in this city. They claim they can sell at New York prices and make better profits than they make on their flours, that are so well known and are sold on small margins.

Thorough Bred Stallion for Sale.

Robert H. Patterson & Co. will offer for sale at auction on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, at their stables, corner of Seventh avenue and Liberty street, the fine thorough bred Stallion Rob Roy. Will be found sound.

Prof. Cooper's Dancing Academy

Will reopen on Wednesday, September 1st, at No. 51 Fifth avenue, opposite the Old Theater. Days of tuition Wednesdays and Saturdays. Master and Misses' classes at 3 P. M. Gentlemen at 8 in the evening.

Family Horse at Auction.

A superior family horse, perfectly sound, will be sold at auction by Robt. H. Patterson & Co., corner Seventh avenue and Liberty street, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Delicacies.

One of the especial delicacies of modern times may be accounted Speer's Port Grape Wine, which combines with rare purity and delicacy of flavor the good qualities of port and claret; it is neither insipid nor bitter, but hits the happy medium most to be desired in a cordial or beverage or a drink for the sick. For invalids it is invaluable, and for those in middle health and particularly its absolute freedom from all adulterations, actual trial will show that Speer's Port Grape Wine is excellence of its own unrivalled by any other wine in the market.—*New Yorker.*

Our druggists have some direct from the vineyard.

Horses, Carriages, &c., at Auction.

The regular weekly auction sales of horses, carriages, buggies, etc., will take place at Robt. H. Patterson & Co.'s livery and sale stables, on Saturday next, at 10 A. M.

Painless Digestion.

"No man," says Sir Astley Cooper, "ought to know by his sensations that he has a stomach." In other words, when digestion is perfect there is neither pain nor uneasiness in the region where it takes place. Nausea, want of appetite, flatulency, oppression after eating, sinking pains in the epigastrium, a flushing of the face at meal times, and a furred tongue in the morning, are among the direct symptoms of indigestion. Constipation, biliousness, headache, nervousness, debility, physical weakness, and low spirits, are the almost invariable accompaniments. All these indications of DYSPEPSIA, whether immediate or secondary, are usually aggravated by hot weather.

The close of summer is therefore the season when the victim of dyspepsia most urgently needs a tonic and regulating medicine. Of course, every invalid has many advisers. One friend recommends one drug, another another; but in a multitude of counsellors there is not always safety. THE STANDING REMEDY OF THE PEOPLE FOR INDIGESTION, in all its stages, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Time, that proves all things, has established its reputation on an impregnable foundation—the spontaneous testimony of millions of intelligent witnesses. No oil acrid or acid defiles its principle: its tonic constituents are the finest that botanical research has yet discovered; it combines the properties of a gentle evacuant, a good depurent, and an unfailing diffusive stimulant, with fortifying qualities of the highest order, and is admitted both by the public and the profession to be the surest protection against all diseases that are produced or propagated by pestiferous air or unwholesome water, that has ever been used in the United States or Tropical America.

In cases of constipation resulting from a want of muscular tone in the intestines, the effect of the BITTERS is perfectly marvellous, and without the dangerous sequences of mercury, it restores the disordered liver to a normal condition.

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This Cement is warranted to be superior to any manufactured in this State, and for Hydraulic purposes cannot be excelled at the Eastern cities, as others furnished by car load or retail at prices lower than any other Cement of same quality. We have also on hand and for sale best quality of finely ground FIRE CLAY. Also quality of works equal to any demand. Orders solicited.
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OFFER AT RETAIL A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
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Our Goods are marked at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES, MAKING BUT THE ONE PRICE, WITH NO DEVIATION.
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Grand Trunk Railway Excursion Tickets,
Via Niagara Falls to Montreal, Quebec, Lake George, White Mountains, Saratoga, &c., &c., for Season of 1869, now ready.
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RAILROADS.
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
On and after MONDAY, April 26th, 1869, trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
THROUGH TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2:00 a m	12:35 p m
Fast Line	8:45 a m	7:00 p m
Express	2:30 p m	4:35 a m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mixed Accomod'n	5:30 a m	6:30 p m
Mt Pleasant Accomod'n	11:15 a m	8:15 a m
Steubenville Accomod'n	3:50 p m	9:35 a m
Mt Pleasant Accomod'n	5:30 p m	2:30 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:30 p m	8:30 a m

The 2:30 p m train will leave daily. The 12:15 p m train will arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.
The 9:45 a m train makes close connections at Newark for Zanesville.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.
W. W. CARD, Supt., Dennison, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after MONDAY, June 14, 1869, two through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner Eleventh and Pike streets, Allegheny City, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the